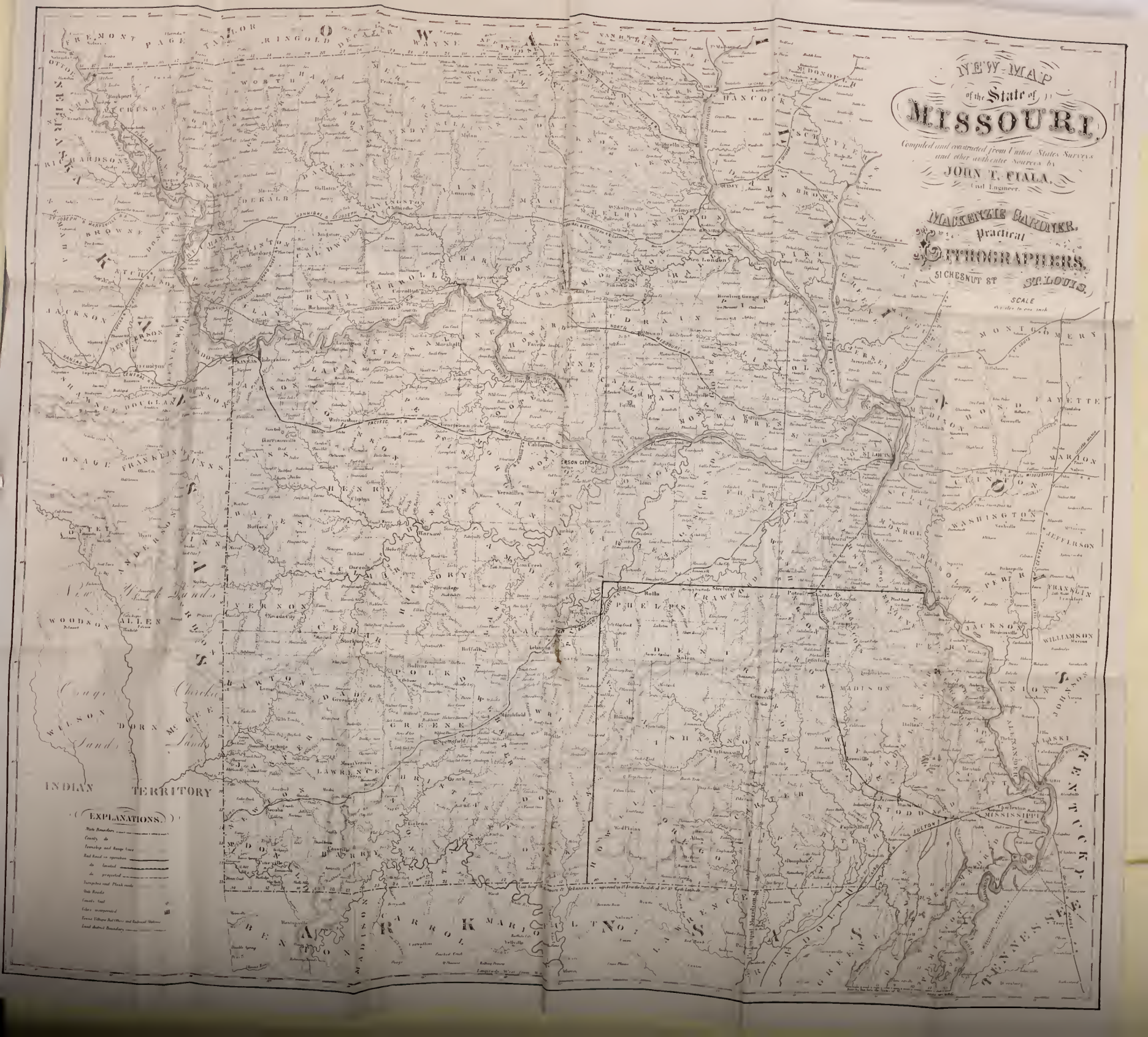
NEW MAP
of the State of
MISSOURI,
Compiled and constructed from United States Surveys
and other authentic Sources by
JOHN T. FIALA,
Civil Engineer.
MACKENZIE GARDNER,
Practical
LITHOGRAPHERS,
51 CHESNUT ST ST. LOUIS.
SCALE
EXPLANATIONS.
INDIAN TERRITORY
ATCHISON
HOLT
NODAWAY
GENTRY
WORTH
HARRISON
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LIVINGSTON
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ANDREW
PLATTE
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CARROLL
RAY
CHARITON
LINN
SULLIVAN
PUTNAM
SCHUYLER
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KNOX
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SHELBY
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AUDRAIN
MONTGOMERY
CALLAWAY
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MONROE
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JACKSON
CASS
JOHNSON
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HOWARD
CHARITON
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WASHINGTON
JEFFERSON
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JACKSON
WILLIAMSON
MADISON
STODDARD
NEW MADRID
SCOTT
MISSISSIPPI
CAPE GIRARDEAU
BOLLINGER
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Perryville
Ste. Genevieve
Kaskaskia
Cairo
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Warrenton
Hannibal
St. Joseph
Weston
Platte City
Parkville

THE

MISSOURI HAND-BOOK,

EMBRACING A FULL DESCRIPTION OF

THE STATE OF MISSOURI;

HER AGRICULTURAL, MINERALOGICAL AND GEOLOGICAL CHARACTER; HER WATER COURSES, TIMBER LANDS, SOIL AND CLIMATE; THE VARIOUS RAILROAD LINES COMPLETED, IN PROGRESS AND PROJECTED, WITH THE DISTANCES ON EACH; AND DESCRIPTION OF EACH COUNTY IN THE STATE;

THE EMANCIPATION ORDINANCE,

IMPORTANT FACTS CONCERNING FREE MISSOURI.

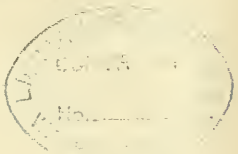
INFORMATION FOR CAPITALISTS AND IMMIGRANTS

RESPECTING THE

LOCATION OF VALUABLE MINES AND MINERAL LANDS; THE SELECTION AND ENTRY OF GOVERNMENT LANDS; THE HOMESTEAD LAW; GRAPE CULTURE, STOCK RAISING, &C., &C.

BY NATHAN H. PARKER,

Author of "Missouri As It Is in 1865," "Geological Map of Missouri," "Iowa As It Is," Sectional and Geological Map of Iowa," Hand-books of Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, &c.



SAINT LOUIS:

P. M. PINCKARD, NOS. 78 AND 80 PINE STREET.

1865.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1865, by
NATHAN H. PARKER,
In the Clerk's Office of the District Court, for the Eastern District of Missouri.

PRINTED BY
F. M. PINCKARD,
78 & 80 PINE ST.

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ENDORSEMENT BY THE GOVERNOR.

"I will aid you. Truthfully illustrate our soil, mines, timber and water-power, and toiling millions, who shall find homes and wealth in Missouri, will bless you.

"THOS. C. FLETCHER."

ENDORSEMENT BY THE STATE BOARD OF IMMIGRATION.

"*Resolved*, That, having examined the manuscript of a work now in press, by NATHAN H. PARKER, entitled, 'THE MISSOURI HAND-BOOK,' this Board is of opinion that the work is eminently truthful and correct in its representations of the leading features of the resources of this State; and that the Secretary be directed to ascertain from Mr. Parker what number of copies he can furnish the Board, of the first edition, and to secure at once at least one thousand copies."—*Extract from Minutes of meeting held March* 28, 1865.

PREFACE.

The State of Missouri holds out to loyal, energetic immigrants such inducements as no other State in the Union can boast. Her agricultural, mineral and manufacturing resources are inexhaustible, her advantages unparalleled, and her claims upon the attention of every class of the energetic, the industrious, and the ambitious are as peremptory as they are vast. We have here mountains of iron, innumerable veins of lead ore; the best varieties of marble and building stone throughout the State; timber-land in great variety; both hill and valley, prairie soil, bluff and dell, which, in point of fertility, is second to none in the world, while almost every mineral of any economical value exists in immense deposits. Yet there is a deplorable scarcity of such published information as shall properly set forth these latent sources of wealth, and furnish a reliable guide for the purchaser or settler in the selection of a locality adapted to his wants. The MISSOURI HAND-BOOK is designed to supply this want. To place this information within the reach of all who may be directing their attention to this State, it has been condensed into the present brief space. Those who desire more full detailed description of the State are referred to "MISSOURI AS IT IS IN 1865,"

by the same author, now in press, (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia,) a work of about 500 pages, octavo. Owing to the important changes being wrought in this State, and with a view to make this Illustrated Historical Gazetteer as complete as possible, and to fully answer the purposes for which it was designed, its publication has been deferred a few weeks. Those particularly interested in the mineral wealth of the State will find "Parker's Geological Map of Missouri" (just issued) very full and reliable.

If this Hand-Book shall tend to throw a light over the immigrant's path, or serve to eradicate or lessen whatever of misconception or of prejudice may have existed in the minds of strangers—if, as the fruit of his labors, the author shall be able to induce others to join the mighty host that even now is swarming to Missouri, by representing the State, her resources and advantages, in a true light before the world, and to assign to Missouri that lofty rank among the States which she must soon attain and forever hold—he will feel that he has not labored in vain.

That this work may aid in the advancement of this noble State, and assist in the development of the fortunes of those whose enterprise leads them to seek, in her exhaustless mines and fertile fields, a sphere of action worthy the largest capital and highest genius, is the earnest desire of

THE AUTHOR.

St. Louis, May 15, 1865.

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THE CALL FROM MISSOURI.

Hark! how the voice of our joyful Missouri
Rings o'er the land to the rich and the poor:
"Ho! ye who seek for a home and for fortune,
Enter ye in at my wide-open door.
Broad are my fields that but wait for your sowing
Harvests to yield that will weary your hand;
Steady, untiring, my rivers are flowing,
Bearing their wealth through the heart of the land.

Solid and firm is my rock-built foundation,
Ready for use to your patience and skill;
Lead I can give you, enough for the nation,
Bring but your strong arms, your resolute will.
Break out the iron from my rough-breasted mountain,
Lift the dark coal from the earth where it lies;
Strike the hard crust, and the wealth-giving fountain
Out of my oil-beds unfailing will rise.

Who knows the treasures that wait for your mining?
Hid in my arms—I have kept them for you.
Bright in the darkness the silver is shining,
Copper gleams redly the quartz crystals through.
Oh! I have held them safe hid in my keeping,
Covered my wild flowers over their rest.
Wake to the daylight the wealth that lies sleeping,
Sleeping for you in my earth's quiet breast.

O'er my broad acres no slave-driver's lashes
Ever shall startle the echoes again;
On the deep grave where lie slavery's ashes,
On my free soil to-day, stand my free men
Labor is noble Aye, labor is glory!
Mountain and valley ring out the glad song;
All my broad rivers take up the same story,
Singing it still as they hurry along.

Wide rolling prairie, like waves of the ocean,
Laughing with plenty for hands that will toil;
Broad, shady woods, 'mid whose wind-given motion
Sunlight comes dancing down over the soil;
Hill-slope and river-side, mountain and valley,
Choose ye your homes where ye like them the best;
Strong arms, and sinewy, up then and rally,
Rally for homes to the Queen of the West!"

A. E.

GENERAL VIEW OF MISSOURI.

The State of Missouri lies (with the exception of a small projection at the south-east corner, between the St. François and the Mississippi rivers,) between 36° 30′ and 40° 36′ north latitude, and between 89° 10′ and 96° west longitude, being about 318 miles in its greatest length from east to west, and 280 in width from north to south. The State contains 67,380 square miles, or 43,123,200 acres of land, of which 35,000,000 are most valuable and are classified as follows: 8,000,000 acres are good hemp lands, 5,000,000 are best grape lands, 20,000,000 acres are adapted to corn, wheat, tobacco, grass, etc., the common products of the farm, and 2,000,000 acres of them are mining lands.

In the order of area, Missouri is the fifth State in the Union. Texas, California, Oregon and Minnesota are the only larger ones. In the relative ratio of increase from 1810 to 1860, Missouri is the eighth; in 1820, she was the twenty-third, when Virginia was the second, and in 1860 dropped to be the fifth. Ohio, Illinois and Indiana are the only new States excelling Missouri in ratio of increase up to 1860. Now that freedom is irrevocably ordained for Missouri, she will doubtless take higher rank in the next censes than several of her present predecessors.

The Mississippi river is nearly 3,200 miles long, and washes the eastern border of the State for 470 miles, and is navigable to the Falls of St. Anthony.

The Missouri River rises in the Rocky Mountains, near the sources of the Columbia, 3,096 miles from its entrance into the Mississippi, the last 500 miles of its course is within the State of Missouri. It is navigable about 2,500 miles above the city of St. Joseph. The trough through which its waters flow is from four to five miles wide, and is bounded by lime-stone hills from 100 to 300 feet high. Nearly all of its bottom lands are on its north bank, and not ordinarily subject to inundation. It is rapid, and can only be readily ascended by steam power. Its tributaries on the south are the Gasconade and Osage rivers. The principal tributaries on the north side are the Chariton and Grand Rivers, both navigable at times, and composed of very numerous branches, which, with the Platte, Nodaway and other rivers thoroughly water and drain the richest agricultural portion of the State, principally rolling prairie, conveniently interspersed with an ample supply of timber, coal and rock.

The Valley of the Missouri is the last great river valley to be settled west of the Mississippi, between that and the Rocky Mountains. Its healthy climate, rich soil and immense mineral wealth, claims, and is receiving, the earnest attention of millions "westward bound." Directly in the most favored "path of Empire," it is now ready and generously invites all to come and occupy. Evidently it is the next great focus in which emigration will concentrate.

The Missouri river divides the State of Missouri into two nearly equal parts, having very different physical characteristics. Immediately south of the river the soil is excellent and well adapted for general agriculture, but the greater part of the southern portion is hilly, broken and mountainous, generally unproductive, although it supports a magnificent growth of yellow pine, valuable for lumber. The intervening valleys are fertile, but of small extent. In the south-eastern part are large tracts of marshy and inundated lands.

This State possesses some of the most prominent geographical features of the western country, and from the meeting of such mighty streams on its confines, and its relation to all the country situated north and west of it, Professor Schoolcraft predicts "it must become the key to all the commerce of those regions, and is destined to have a commanding influence on the surrounding States, and on the political character and mutations of that country." Drawing a line on the map, from the mouth of the Lamine River, in Cooper county, due south to its intersection of the State boundary line, where White River leaves the State, we will create a "datum line," dividing the eastern from the western part of Missouri, from the fact that the two sections differ in their geographical, geological and topographical features. What is known as the "Ozark Range" or Ridge, is the elevated table land, which, leaving the eastern branch of the Sierra Madre at Long's Peak in latitude 40° 20′, longitude 105° 45′, runs south until it heads the South Fork of the Platte, becomes the main divide between the

waters which flow north to the Nebraska, east into the Missouri, and those which flow into the Mississippi by the Arkansas. The *northern* branch passes into this State, between the head waters of the Osage and the small streams which empty directly into the Missouri. This Ridge continues until it reaches the head waters of the Lamine, and then again divides—its main branch, passing south of all the branches of the Lamine, is the "divide" between that stream and the waters of the Osage, and after running toward the Valley of the Missouri, there loses itself between the mouth of the Lamine and the Osage rivers. The *southern* branch of the principal Ridge, passing between the heads of the Osage on the east, and the streams which empty into the Arkansas enters the State in Jasper county, 110 miles south of the mouth of the Kansas, becomes what is designated upon topographical maps "the Ozark Range." Possessing no feature or characteristic of a mountain, this Ridge, as it progresses east, becomes the most remarkable feature in the topography of the State. It is the dividing ridge between the waters of the Missouri on its northern slope, and those of the Mississippi on its southern, from its inception at Long's Peak to its terminus on the banks of the Mississippi. From Long's Peak to the assumed "datum line," this Ridge is celebrated for its pampas or prairies, its long gentle slopes, continuous directions, and the great breadth and uniformity of its summit level; from the same line east to the Mississippi river, it is equally remarkable for the reverse of these features. This Ridge, as it approaches the heads of the

Gasconade and Current rivers, retakes the character it had abandoned at Long's Peak, and retains it throughout the eastern section. It may not be out of place to follow this ridge; crossing the Mississippi at Grand Tower, it is cut through by that river, also by the Big Muddy of Illinois, is again severed by the Ohio at Golconda, and passing through Kentucky, merges itself into the Cumberland Mountain, between the heads of the Kentucky River and Big Sandy on the north, and the Cumberland River on the south.

East of the "datum line" this ridge becomes broken, irregular and mountainous, as it approaches the head of the Piney, Maramec, Indian Creek and Big rivers on the north, and Eleven Points, Current, Black and St. François on the south, it becomes more and more broken, irregular and ill-defined; as it approaches the seat of volcanic action, near those most wonderful natural objects, the Iron Mountain and Pilot Knob, where the Ridge proper loses itself in a strange anomoly—a *valley* on one of the highest ridges in the State! The mountains which form this valley rise up from the summit of this ridge, mostly of metaliferous formations, generally covered with a mixed growth of timber. W. R. Singleton, Esq., civil engineer, says: "The autumn scenery of the West is celebrated in song and on canvas; but I am satisfied neither harp, pen or pencil could portray one-tenth of the beauties of that one glance, as I surmounted the Ridge, from the summit of which, by one *coup-d'œil* my soul drank in all the beauties of the Bellevue Valley." Mr. S. says: "From a personal and instrumental exam-

ination, this has been pronounced a more remarkable country than any within the United States. Hence, in my examination of its geological features, when compared with those of the Sierra Madre, I unhesitatingly pronounce it to have been subjected to the same volcanic influences, although in a milder form. The characteristic rocks are identical with those of Long's Peak and those of the Sierra Madre." Since the return from the Rocky Mountain gold regions to south-east Missouri of persons who have noticed the similarity in the geological features of the two sections, explorations have been made which indicate that *there are very rich and extensive mines of gold in southeast Missouri.* (See geological map of Missouri for locations.) The southern slope of the main or Ozark Ridge from the *datum line,* to the geologist becomes strikingly interesting as he approaches its eastern terminus. First are the points running immediately down to White River, in all of which, near the main Ridge, are evidences of *coal;* as he approaches the Eleven Points, the mineral resources become more interesting, until having reached the waters of the Current River, he is involved among intermediate hills, knobs and mountains of metalic deposits, embracing iron, lead, copper, gold, silver, zinc, nickel, tin, emery, cobalt, kaolin and other rare metals; while porphyritic and granitic formations lead him to imagine himself at once transported to the 'Stony Mountains,' or the 'Nevada' of California. The topographer has no business here! Pen nor pencil can delineate or describe those physical features.

Before leaving this subject, the writer would submit to geologists whether the present appearance of the rocks at Grand Tower (where this ridge is cut through) does not justify the belief that the Mississippi River, above the main Ridge, was at some former period probably 200 feet higher than at the present time, and that there were then falls in the Mississippi, at the Grand Tower, possibly nearly as extensive as those of the Niagara? The fact that the great coal basin, as well as the prairies of Illinois, Missouri and Iowa lie north of this great natural barrier, justify the conclusion that such has been the case, and that the great coal basin and the prairies were formed during the period when that portion of the Mississippi Valley must have been a vast body of water!

The *western section* of the State—west of this *datum line* is generally regular and uniform both in its vertical and horizontal sections; the streams descending from the summit ridges by gentle slopes to the main valleys are almost imperceptible in their descent; the ridges are wide, continuously direct, and remarkably uniform in grade, mostly covered with prairies, and peculiarly adapted to farming or stock growing—can easily and cheaply be traversed by railroads. Almost every acre of the alluvial bottoms throughout this entire region has a rich, durable soil, well adapted to the culture of corn, wheat, tobacco, oats and the grasses. The south-western part of the State contains, perhaps, the richest and most extensive bed of lead in the world, while the soil and climate are peculiarly favorable for stock growing, and all kinds of agricultural pursuits. The south-eastern

portion of the State is more valuable for its minerals than for its agricultural capabilities. There is scarcely a mineral of any economical value that will not be found within an area of forty miles, taking Pilot Knob as the centre. Many persons have an idea that there are counties where the land is worthless—no soil, timber or minerals. Doubtless there are small tracts, where, thus far, none of these are known to exist; but some of the rocky ledges now containing the richest deposits of valuable metals have been passed by for years as worthless, and men who entered them under the graduation act at 12½ or 25 cents per acre, would not now take one thousand fold advance upon their investment. The Creator has made nothing in vain. The slopes and ridges of central and southern Missouri occupy millions of acres, now deemed worthless, which are, in fact, by far the most valuable lands in this part of the State for the cultivation of the grape. Especially is this true of those located upon the southern highlands, away from the vapors and sudden changes of our large rivers and broad valleys. The magnesian limestones, sandstones, porous chert and the thin bids of reddish, brown, marly clays that usually overlie the limestones, all combine to form a soil light, dry, warm and rich in all the elements needed for the grape, as shown by the analysis made by Dr. Litton, of the Geological Survey Corps. (See article on Grape Culture, in this work.)

Many of the old settlers throughout the State seem disposed to complain because they have lived in certain localities so long, endured so many privations, and met

with such poor success. Yet, there are settlements, some of them twenty or thirty years old, that have not a fruit tree nor a grape vine within their entire boundaries; while there is no better soil or climate for fruit or grapes in the Union, probably, and no more certain or profitable crops; and $10 worth of fruit trees and vines planted less than ten years ago and properly cultivated, would now be worth as many hundreds.

The *northern portion* of the State is generally a high, rolling country, about equally divided into prairie and timber, all well watered with numerous springs and streams. A small portion in the north-eastern part of the State is broken into ridges and knobs; and the larger streams are bordered by rich, alluvial bottoms, adapted to the successful culture of the cereals, grasses, fruit and vegetables of this latitude. The soil (based upon the fine silicious marl of the bluff formation) possesses all the good qualities of the very best of western lands. The soils upon the ridges and higher uplands are of a lighter character, but it is not improbable that they will yield a greater return and be more valuable for the cultivation of the grape, as well as of many other kinds of fruit, than even our richest soil for the ordinary purposes of agriculture.

In short, northern Missouri exhibits a desirable medium between a mountainous and a level country—a bleak prairie and a densely timbered region. It is less broken and hilly than most of the eastern and middle States, and less level or flat than portions of Illinois. The soil is scarcely surpassed in any region of equal extent, and

yet the country is high, undulating, well watered and salubrious. It is so divided into prairie and timber as will render the opening of farms most convenient and profitable. The prairie is ready for the plow, and timber at hand for buildings and fences. But the vast coal beds beneath give these lands a value far above all ordinary prices. According to Major Hawn's surveys (along the Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R. Co.'s lands) there are beds of coal varying in thickness from three to fifteen feet, which will yield not less than 20,000 tons per acre, which, at only five cents per ton, is worth $1,000 per acre! This is the *agricultural portion of the State.*

THE SUBMERGED LANDS OF MISSOURI.—The section of the State that is inundated comprises portions of the counties of Cape Girardeau, Scott, Mississippi, Wayne, Stoddard, Butler, New Madrid, Dunklin and Pemiscot, embracing, according to the returns made to the Surveyor General's office, 1,856,120 acres. A portion of each of the above-named counties is covered with water, and possesses an alluvial soil—very fertile, but low, marshy, interspersed by rivers. lakes, swamps, bayous, bogs and marshes. Those portions that are submerged but a part of the year are very unhealthy—the water remaining on the low and marshy lands during the hot summer months become very impure and putrid. Vegetation being very rank and abundant on this rich, marshy soil, mixes with the putrid waters, and when decomposed renders the atmosphere impure and unhealthy. A great portion of these swamps is not susceptible for the habitation of man, except the almost numberless

groups of islands interspersed, which are occupied during certain seasons of the year by hunters and trappers, and those who establish temporary trading posts there during the winter.

It is a remarkable fact that there is a chain of low, level, marshy lands, commencing at the city of Cape Girardeau and extending to the Gulf of Mexico; and that between these two points there is not a rock landing, except at the town of Commerce, on the west side of the Mississippi. Furthermore, there is only one ridge of high land below Commerce, on the west side of the river —at Helena, Arkansas. From the city of Cape Girardeau, running into Arkansas, is a strip or tongue, 350 miles long, of beautiful and excellent lands along the western margin of the Mississippi, which is well inhabited, having an average width of ten miles and is entirely cut off, and stands isolated from the interior of Missouri and Arkansas by the great swamps lying west of it, and deprives and cuts off all communication from the interior southern part of Missouri and northern Arkansas, for the distance above mentioned, to the Mississippi river. In most of these swamps the lands are fertile—the timber unsurpassed in size and quality.

For the information of persons not already aware of the fact, it may be stated that the earthquakes of 1811-12 proved very injurious to south-east Missouri, changing the course of streams and rivers, causing the waters to spread in every direction—made high land where it was previously low, and in elevated places sunk them, thus causing the rivers and streams to overflow the tract above described.

(For a more detailed description of the physical features of the State; a plan for reclaiming the submerged lands of south-east Missouri; a history of the earthquakes of 1811-12, &c., &c., the reader is referred to "Missouri as It Is in 1865," now in press. See also description of counties in this work.)

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

A detailed history of the war in this State would not only be uninteresting to many who procure this as a guide-book, but would occupy far more space than could be devoted to so important a historical epoch. However, it is but just to show that Missouri has *done her duty*. Being the only slaveholding Border State west of the Mississippi River, and having become deeply involved in the troubles in Kansas, the subject of the conflict between the North and the South was developed in Missouri almost at the very beginning of the rebellion. Few, if any, of the Northern States have suffered as much as Missouri. At the outset, a desperate effort was made to take this State out of the Union, and to join her fate with that of the so-called Southern Confederacy. The first armed forces mustered in the State were commanded by State officers and others who sympathized with the rebellion, and this body of soldiers, (?) together with those from the State who have since joined the rebel service, will number not less than 28,000 men. Of these, twelve full regiments and one brigade (Parsons) are known to be organized as Missouri militia in the service of the enemy, besides those who are in other

companies and regiments. But the loyal element was too strong; and besides the number that have left the State to battle against her best interests, she has not only raised her regular quota of men for the United States Army, but furnished from her own citizens a force of State Militia to keep in subjection the bushwhackers, marauders, guerrillas, &c. From the best data at hand, we estimate the number of men that have been taken from our State by different branches of the military service, to be as follows: To the United States Army, fifty regiments of infantry, fourteen of cavalry, and two of artillery, making 66,500. Add to the Union service 10,000 colored recruits and at least 28,000 in the rebel service, and we have a total of 104,500 men who have left the peaceful avocations of former years for the army. This being a loyal State, the policy of the Administration has been that we should supply our regular quotas with other States, and at the same time keep up a military force sufficient to protect ourselves from all home rebels, bushwhackers, &c. This has been and will continue to be done. The counties which have suffered most severely from the effects of raids and the rebellion are those situated along the western border, south of the Missouri river, and a few in the extreme south-eastern portion of the State.

But to-day, this State stands redeemed, disenthralled from slavery and oppression, and we trust the day is not distant when Missouri will hear the last rebel's cry of defeat and submission—the loyal, universal shout of victory; then her streams, her hills and waving wood-

lands will join in one vast choral hymn, when banners shall be furled and arms lain to rust, and Peace snatch the sceptre from the wearied God of War. God hasten the day!

PRESENT CONDITION AND FUTURE PROSPECTS OF MISSOURI.

After long years of struggle, Missouri has taken her place in the ranks of the FREE STATES! This great act —than which no event in the history of the State is of equal importance—was consummated on the eleventh day of January, A. D. 1865.

ORDINANCE ABOLISHING SLAVERY IN MISSOURI.

Be it Ordained by the People of the State of Missouri in Convention assembled:

THAT HEREAFTER IN THIS STATE THERE SHALL BE NEITHER SLAVERY NOR INVOLUNTARY SERVITUDE, EXCEPT IN PUNISHMENT OF CRIME, WHEREOF THE PARTY SHALL HAVE BEEN DULY CONVICTED; AND ALL PERSONS HELD TO SERVICE OR LABOR AS SLAVES, ARE HEREBY DECLARED FREE.

The vote was as follows: Ayes, 59; noes, 4; absent, 2. The noes were Messrs. Gilbert, of Platte; Harris, of Callaway; Morton, of Clay; and Switzler, of Boone.

Upon the reception by telegraph of the intelligence of the passage of the Ordinance of Emancipation by the State Convention, in session in St. Louis, both Houses of the Missouri Legislature adjourned, and jointly held an informal meeting in the Hall of the House of Representatives to rejoice over the event. A committee was appointed to wait upon the Governor and acquaint him

of the glad news, and request him to address the meeting on this glorious occasion. His Excellency returned with the committee, was loudly greeted, and delivered an address, so expressive of the inauguration of the new era—containing so much of encouragement, that we insert the whole address. The reader will be able to judge from this address, and the extracts made from his Inaugural that we have the right kind of a man for Governor. His acts speak for themselves—his words are full of meaning, and everywhere and always give the ring of true metal:

MISSOURI'S JUBILEE—GOVERNOR FLETCHER'S SPEECH.

Freemen of Missouri;

I thank you for the invitation you have given me to mingle my voice with yours on this occasion of our general rejoicing. In the lightning's chirography the fact is written ere this over the whole land—Missouri is free! [Applause.] I do not feel like talking now. At the end of a long war, after the last blow is struck and the crowning victory won, words fail to give an impression of the real feelings of the victor. Forever be this day celebrated by our people. Let us teach our children, on the annual recurrence of the eleventh day of January, to meet around the altar of Liberty and renew their thankfulness for our deliverance; and, in the historic contemplation of our redemption, renew the songs of our jubilee. [Applause.] Through all coming time this day should be celebrated in the manner indicated by John Adams for celebrating the fourth day of July—by bonfires, ringing of bells, firing of cannon, and waving of flags. There is something in the feelings of an old "Black Republican," an old Abolitionist, who has endured the proscriptive and intolerant rule of the arrogant slave power in Missouri for the last fifteen years, that language is en-

tirely inadequate to express. In this free atmosphere he feels himself a head taller. [Laughter and applause.] To-day we remember the acts of that party which, when in the incipient stages of rebellion, declared "that Missouri should share the fate of her sister slave States." For once they told the truth. [Applause.] Missouri has obtained the lead, and "her sister slave States" will share her fate. [Applause.]

"We are free!
The forest and fountains,
The plains and mountains,
The gay sea shore,
Are haunts of happiest dwellers. * * *
Our toil from thought all glorious forms shall cull,
To make this earth, our home, more beautiful,
And Science and her sister Poesy
Shall clothe in light the fields and cities of the Free."

The white men of Missouri are to-day emancipated from a system which has so long lain with crushing weight upon their energies. We are now rid of every weight, and ready for the race. [Applause.] And the black man, too, is free. The gates of a bright future are open to him as well as to us. [Applause.]

Let us now set to work as becomes men, to rid ourselves of all the effects the damnable system of slavery has left behind it. [Applause] Not the least among these are the bushwhackers, redhanded marauders and robbers, fit allies of the institution which enslaved the souls and bodies of men. [Applause.]

I anticipate that the action of this Legislature, in cooperation with the policy of Major General Dodge, will enable us to hold in security, what we have so fairly possessed ourselves of. MISSOURI BELONGS TO THE LOYAL MEN OF MISSOURI, AND TO THEM ALONE! [Applause, long and loud.] They have bought it with the price of blood, and their title is such as is respected by all civilized nations. If there is but one single loyal man in any one county of this State, he shall stand up at the county seat of his county and defy Jeff. Davis and the whole rebel Confederacy! [Shouts of laughter.]

We will so organize our forces as to give perfect

security to every man in his life and property. Let our loyal men be of good cheer. Let them go back and repopulate the deserted counties of the border. They shall possess their homes again, and no man shall dare molest or make them afraid. [Applause.]

Major General Dodge, commanding the Department of the Missouri, is not a talking General: he is a thinking and an acting one. He don't value any species of disloyalty. It don't bear any premium with him. His policy, permitted to be carried out, will give us security and peace. [Cheers.] Let us sustain him, and insist that everybody sustain him. You will see his policy only in its effects, and it will come upon some of our people like a peal of thunder from a cloudless sky. I refer to those who don't want to live in a free State, or who refuse to obey the laws and respect the civil authority.

I apprehend that we will have an efficient militia. Those who cannot be trusted with guns will still be militia, and will not think it hard if, instead of being required to shoot their friends, the rebels, they should be detailed to the pioneer corps, or the sappers and miners, and be armed with axes or spades. [Cheers.] We will want block-houses, stockades and forts all around the State, and in all exposed places. Roads and bridges are to be made for military purposes, perhaps; and I do not know but the militia might be called on to assist to complete some of our railroads, as a military necessity. [Roars of laughter and bursts of applause.] We may lose some of our exceedingly *estimable* citizens, who love slavery and civil war better than peace and prosperity, but I don't know where they can go; it is dangerous to be a traitor now anywhere, and there is no security for slavery on this continent to-day, nor henceforth forever. There are counties in this State where the large majority of the people make no effort to enforce the laws, or to render secure the lives and property of their loyal neighbors; it may be necessary to have military force in such counties, and, if the circum-

stances justify it that county will have to pay the troops stationed there. [Loud applause.] I tell them that the loyal men among them are not to be compelled to flee. Their homes shall be protected! [Applause.] And those who do not attempt to assist in putting down lawlessness shall pay for it. [Applause.] In free Missouri we intend that every man shall have something to do, and when a man is found doing nothing we will ascertain whether he comes under the first section of the act concerning vagrants. [Laughter.] I don't mean to sell these fellows who are loafers one day and bushwhackers the next. I don't believe any person could be found to invest in such chattels, but I hope the Legislature will annex another and greater punishment to vagrancy, so as to make the law a terror, not only to evil doers, but also to those who cannot give a good account of themselves, and have no visible means of support, useful occupation or known abiding-place.

Soon the white-winged angel of peace will hover over Missouri, and rising up in her greatness, she will beckon on Arkansas and her sister slave States to share with her the glorious destiny of free America. [Applause.] One by one they will wheel into line beneath the flag that waves only over the free, and the land of Washington will shine forth in perfect freedom. The star of her glory will rise up to the zenith of its splendor, and defying alike domestic feuds, civil discords, treasonable conspiracies or foreign aggressions, the genius of the reunited States of America, like the star which the wise men beheld in the east, with the broad seal of eternal endurance stamped on her front, will be the beacon light to lead the people of the whole earth to the shrine of liberty, and teach them to worship with America and rejoice in her freedom. [Enthusiastic applause.]

PROCLAMATION OF FREEDOM.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
CITY OF JEFFERSON, MO., January 11, 1864.

It having pleased Divine Providence to inspire to righteous action the sovereign people of Missouri, who,

through their delegates in Convention assembled, with proper legal authority and solemnity, have this day ordained:

"That hereafter, in this State, there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except in punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted; and all persons held to service or labor as slaves, are hereby declared free;"

"Now, therefore, by authority of the Supreme Executive power vested in me by the Constitution of Missouri, I, Thomas C. Fletcher, Governor of the State of Missouri, do proclaim that henceforth and forever no person within the jurisdiction of this State shall be subject to any abridgement of liberty, except such as the law shall prescribe for the common good, or know any master but God.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto signed my name and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed, { L. S. } at the City of Jefferson, this eleventh day of January, A. D., eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

THOMAS C. FLETCHER.

By the Governor:

FRANCIS RODMAN, *Secretary of State.*

INAUGURATION OF THE NEW ERA.

Henceforth and forever MISSOURI IS A FREE STATE. The Radical party who selected Thos. C. Fletcher as their standard-bearer in the recent test canvas, and who elected him by a handsome majority, have obtained complete control of every department of the State, and must now assume the entire responsibility of controling its destiny and shaping its public affairs. Hence those who come here to make their homes, and to identify their interests with us, will "fall into line." We can give them no better introduction to our estimable Ex-

ecutive, nor better explain his policy, or the condition of the affairs of the State, than by extracting from the

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR FLETCHER.

Senators and Representatives:

In the name of Truth, of Justice, of Freedom, and of Progress, God has permitted us a political triumph, bringing with it the solemn responsibility of promoting those great principles by an enforcement of the fundamental law for securing the peace, happiness and prosperity of the people of the State.

THE NEW ERA OF FREEDOM.

Through the blood and fire of a civil war, we have attained to a new era, effulgent with the glory of the decree of the people in their sovereign capacity, emancipating themselves from servitude to principles and policies which have weighed down their energies, opposed barriers in their progress, and armed the hand of Treason for the shedding of patriot blood.

THE FATE OF SLAVERY.

The only instance in the world's history of a rebellion against an existing Government in the name and for the sake of Slavery, has resulted in the enlargement of Liberty; and the retributive Nemesis has sent the system of Slavery crashing down to hopeless destruction in the conflagration of a civil strife lighted by its own hand.

THE PEOPLE'S VERDICT.

All men fit to be citizens and partakers of the common rights accorded men in civilized communities, must regard and treat as final and conclusive the recent deliberate and solemn verdict of the people of Missouri, rendered in the full exercise of reason restored by the calamities of the war, in favor of closing the gates of Janus and restoring the power of the civil law, and against the mad attempts to defy the authority of the

National Government. The civilized world which has been observant of, not less than our own community which has been participant in this unparalleled conflict, must, in that verdict, acknowledge that the position of Missouri, in the van of the free and progressive States whose attachment to the Union defies earthly power to rend, is as enduring as our own eternal and solid mountains of iron, which, based in the deep center of our State, lift their firm brows toward the sky in colossal majesty.

OUR DUTY TO SINK THE PARTISAN IN THE PATRIOT.

Being victorious everywhere, let magnanimity now distinguish our action; and, having nothing more to ask for party, let us, forgetful of past differences, seek only to promote the general good of the people of the whole commonwealth. While, therefore, we let past dangers teach us provision for future security, let us welcome to a participation in our coming prosperity and greatness as a State, all who unite with us in upholding and defending the authority of the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Missouri, of the laws enacted in pursuance thereof, and of the officers selected for their enforcement.

THE DARK PAST AND THE BRIGHT FUTURE.

Behind us we leave the wrecks of old institutions, and all the bitter memories of the terrible Past, retaining only the lessons of wisdom our experience of them has taught us. Before us, glowing with promise and fruitful with hope, is the mighty Future; but be assured, that in readjusting the framework of our torn community to its requirements, we shall need, to enable us to grasp that promise and realize that hope, all the energies of our truest and best citizens.

ADVANTAGES AND RESOURCES OF MISSOURI.

In point of physical advantage, in the combination of all the elements of wealth, in the invitations that are held out to enterprise, and in the magnificent and swift

rewards that wait on industry, no area on the Western Continent containing an equal number of square miles, can compare with our own State. While embracing a greater number of acres of good agricultural land than any other State in the Union, Missouri has more iron than all the other States combined; lead in quantities greater than elsewhere discovered in the world; mines of cobalt and zinc, and lodes of copper; whole districts of country underlaid with strata of coal; almost illimitable forests of the most useful timber, including the giant resiniferous pine, inviting the hand of unshackled industry and liberal enterprise to gather its wealth; prairie and forest diversified everywhere by streams affording unequaled water power; one of the largest rivers of the world flowing through her center, and another washing the whole length of her border.

OUR BETTER DESTINY.

In contemplating our natural resources, gratitude for their bestowment and pride in their possession struggle for the ascendency; and we are more grateful and prouder still in reflecting upon the heroic resolution with which our noble State has shaken off a thralldom fatal to prosperity and at war with justice—has buried the dead Past, and advanced the standard of Freedom as the emblem of her future faith. We have every reason to incite us henceforth to great achievement. We have a State that promises to be the grand central figure of a cluster of republics, victoriously emergent with new splendor from the recent conflict of industrial systems. There is enough of accomplishment already attained to nerve us on to the labor of regenerating our political structure, so as to cause it to blaze in the sight of the nations of the earth, the brightest gem in the diadem of Liberty.

MISSOURI TO BE THE HOME OF PROGRESS, TRUTH AND FAITH.

Henceforth Missouri shall be an asylum for all nationalities and races and peoples; the repository of wealth, and a theater for the development of the labor and en-

terprise of the hand and spirit of Industry; and the home of free thought, free speech and a free press, where the prejudices of caste and class have no legal embodiment or political encouragement. She shall be a central mart for the interchange of the products of the North and the South, the East and the West, through the rivers of her great basin and the system of railways centering in her metropolis. She shall be a highway for the commerce of the two oceans, borne by the inland transit lines that carry the freights between Europe and Asia. She shall proffer a secure and guarded repose to all consciences and all religious beliefs, untied by any secular control, yet upheld and encircled by a public sentiment upon which faith in God has taken a new hold from the experiences of an unparalleled national preservation.

THE HARMONY OF LABOR AND CAPITAL.

Let it be announced that in the new era which has come, ours is to be the first of States, with the largest freedom and the widest charities. Let this be a State where, with the administration of inflexible justice, the abandonment of mere partyisms, and the domination of industrial politics, all the advances of statute law progress towards combining labor and capital, rather than placing them in the cruel antagonisms of the Past; where the light of hope is shut out by the fundamental law from no human being of whatever race, creed or color; but where a free people, heeding the stroke of inevitable destiny on the horologe of Time in the great crisis of changeful progress, guards the right of permitting the position and privileges of every man to be such as his virtues, talents, education, patriotism, enterprise, industry, courage or achievements may confer upon him.

THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION WITH US.

It should be our effort to preserve harmony, in every department of the State Government, with all the measures of the National Administration. We have the

sympathy of the Federal Executive in the sufferings and losses entailed on us by the war, and in our consequent intolerance of treason and rebellion. The strong hand of the General Government may be relied upon to sustain the patriotic, prudent and vigorous measures of unimpugned loyalty.

THE SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.

I hope an early act of the Legislature will evince an appreciation of the services of the men who, by their heroic bravery, have made the name of a Missouri soldier a proud title. While the loyal people of the State, and the soldiers themselves, testify their feeling by generous contributions for the support and education of the children of our dead heroes, their efforts should be met, if it be necessary, by liberal legislative action, even though, in order to avoid the imposition of additional taxes upon our distressed people, it should have to be done at the expense of industrial interests heretofore aided by the State. Give the orphans of war—the children of the People—a home and a culture of mind to fit them for preserving the institutions in defense of which their fathers died.

THE HEROES OF OUR NEIGHBORING STATES.

In this connection I would call your attention to the propriety of the expression of the gratitude of Free Missouri to the loyal men of her sister Free States who have stood beside us, and made many of our mountains, hills, valleys, prairies and river shores historic by their bravery in our defense.

THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF LOYALTY.

It is a duty to ourselves, so far as possible to put every influence, power and benefit conferred by civil and military office in the State in harmony with the spirit of the principles and policy indorsed by the people in the recent election; and I must add, that for all appointments to be made by the Executive, I shall prefer the men who have served with honor in the field, in defense of the Union,

they possessing equal qualifications in all other respects with other applicants.

EDUCATION.

Our educational system should receive at all times the earnest care and consideration of the Legislature. It must be so moulded as best to resist the inroads of war, and conserve the ends of peace. Perhaps no better foundation can be had than the admirable Common School system now so well organized and engrafted upon our public policy. To this, however, a superstructure should be added, different from that which has hitherto obtained. The requirements of self-defense will suggest that more attention be given in our educational course to those departments of instruction which qualify for military service. And in devoting our energies to the means of supplying more extended knowledge to the young men of our State, it would be well to confine the furnishing of such facilities to those scientific branches which may contribute most directly to the practical purposes of life, and to the immediate development of the resources of the State.

There are two offices which belong to education: the first is the imparting of a clear understanding of elements, and the second is the application of those elements in drill and practice. I rejoice to see that the educational tendencies of the day throughout the country are manifested in the foundation of schools for specialties of instruction—agriculture, the only firm and immutable foundation and source of a nation's greatness, receiving the largest share of attention.

I would, therefore, recommend in this connection a revision of the organization of the State University, and its transformation into two or more departments bearing directly upon the agricultural and mineral wealth that so abounds in our State; and that it be recast and relocated, if this shall be deemed expedient for its new design, and constituted a free academy, devoting itself to the task of gathering the statistics of our resources, to invite immigration; furnishing brief yet full courses of

instruction, that may fit the farmer for more scientific methods of culture of the soil and advance the very important interests of horticulture; and sending forth annually hundreds of young men enlisted in bringing to light the mineral masses that vein our soil, or superintending the development of those already found. Such an institution would at once become an efficient instrument of progress, and would repay ten-fold whatever expenses might attend its inauguration and support.

THE MILITIA—THE TRUE POLICY TO BE ADOPTED.

The law for the organization, government and support of the Militia should be so modified as to secure its adaptability to the condition of the people of the State, and the greater efficiency of an arm of the service upon which we are to rely, in the future as in the past, as an indispensable means of our security in time of evasion, and to local organizations of which we are to look as the means of ridding the State of the bands of murderers and robbers who are yet prowling in our forests. The right of citizenship and of a home in Missouri ought to be inseparable from the duty of assisting in its defense. No sum of money should be adequate to the purchase of the exemption of an able-bodied man from this duty. Numbers of men will not compensate for want of skill in the use of arms. The men should be so classified that one half of them may be called into service when the exigency requires it, without detriment to the ordinary and now so necessary peaceful pursuits of life. Thorough drill and discipline will render one half equal in efficiency to the whole number of imperfectly instructed and undisciplined men.

RADICALISM ESSENTIAL IN OFFICERS OF THE MILITIA.

The officers of the militia must be men imbued with true courage and the spirit of reaching a final result in this war, who understand the principles of our Government, which require the subordination of the military to the civil authority, and who are efficient in drill and discipline.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The amendments to the Constitution will require the erasure of the word "slave" from our statutes, the abolition of all distinctions of color in the law relating to crimes and their punishment, and the abrogation of all laws for the fostering and protection of the interests of slavery.

THE DUTY OF GUARDING THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

The act concerning elections will, it is hoped, have to be so amended as to meet the requirements of new constitutional provisions for guarding the palladium of our liberties against the wily and unscrupulous approach and unsanctified touch of alien enemies, whose hands are stained with the blood of Union men, of traitors who have alienated themselves by flight beyond the jurisdiction of the United States to avoid duty to the Government or escape punishment for the crime of treason, and of men who have written their own infamy by enrolling themselves as in sympathy with treason and rebellion, and who have not since erased it by the services and conduct of patriots.

More effectually to guard the ballot-box, a law is necessary requiring a registration of all qualified voters in each county, and permitting only those to vote who are thus registered. Men who have by rebellion disavowed allegiance to the Government, should be permitted to regain the privileges of citizenship only through the means provided by the naturalization laws of the United States; while to the liberty-loving foreigner, who makes his home under the government of his choice, and for which he is willing to fight, liberal laws should be enacted as soon as permitted by the letter of the State Constitution, shortening the probationery term preceding his investment with the elective franchise for all the purposes of State elections.

IMMIGRATION.

We should be connected, through an agent, with the

Immigration Bureau, and take the necessary measures for the collection and publication of statistical information, not only conveying to the energetic and enterprising inhabitants of the more densely populated States, as well as to those of foreign countries, a knowledge of our mineral wealth, of the fertility of our soil and of the cheapness of our land, but also bringing home to them the facts of the adaptability of our soil and climate to the cultivation of the grape and the growing of fruits. The wines and fruits of Missouri will be sources of incalculable wealth, as has been demonstrated by our own people. The very perfection of fruits has been obtained here, and our wines are becoming the favorites wherever their excellence has been tested. Show to the immigrant the advantages we possess for wool growing, and that he may graze upon our hills the flocks from which may be sheared the greater part of the 100,000,000 pounds of wool annually imported from foreign countries for our manufactories. Let the exhibition of samples of our hemp and tobacco attest their superiority, accompanied by facts and figures, showing the enormous returns yielded by our fertile soils in these and other productions, And bid them come, where the abundance of industrial resources renders labor independent, and will make freedom perpetual.

THE POLICY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

To secure the return of the Union men, who, unable to fight, have sought safety in the Free States, it is only necessary for them to know that the military policy now adopted in Arkansas and Missouri will prevent the return of the armies of the enemy to our soil; that the united action of our own people will soon free us of the presence of the lawless depredators, who, in small bodies, yet infest some parts of the State; that loyal men will be secure in life and property, while traitors wanting security to either will cease to intrude their presence upon us; that the policy of the Department of the Missouri is, unheralded, silently but effectually to stamp

enduring peace on the State, and ere long to make the voice of the law potential in all its hitherto silent forms; and that Free Missouri, like all other Free States, will only hear the distant clash of arms without interruption to the prosperity of her people.

OUR RAILROAD SYSTEM.

We have seven railroads, with an aggregate of 826 miles of finished railroad in the State, for which we have incurred liabilities amounting to $23,700,000, exclusive of interest. The only finished railroad in the State promptly meets the interest on the three millions of bonds issued to aid its construction. All the other roads are in default of payment of interest due by them. They are ample security for the amounts advanced to them respectively. Almost the whole debt of the State has been contracted on their account. All the interests of the State, and the attainment of the greatness to which we aspire, are involved in their completion. If the light of events has revealed that we have committed an error in attempting to build up at once a whole system of railroads, instead of directing all our means and energies first to building those most necessary to our wants, and consequently most certain to yield large net earnings, let us at once seek to correct that error. If, in the present or a changed relation of the State to them, we cannot command the means for their completion, and if they cannot be made to yield at least a portion of the accruing interest on the bonds loaned them respectively, with reasonable prospect of their completion or increased net earnings, enabling them to meet the whole interest, then it will be our duty, in order to restore the credit of the State and to save the people from burthensome taxation, to foreclose our first mortgage liens on them, and by their sale reduce the State debt to a sum within our easy control, and, private enterprise failing to do so, trust to our future prosperity to afford the means for their completion.

These important questions will be the subject of a special communication, which I shall hereafter have occasion to make to the General Assembly.

I recommend that all charters heretofore granted to railroad companies or other corporations, and forfeited by non-user, be repealed.

LET NONE BUT LOYAL MEN BE EMPLOYED.

I call your attention to the propriety of using all the power possessed by the General Assembly over our railroad and other corporations, to compel the exercise of their entire influence in favor of loyalty. I hope that every privilege and benefit accorded them will be coupled with the condition of forfeiture or penalty for knowingly contracting with or employing a traitor, and that the power to enforce such forfeiture or penalty may be conferred on the Executive. There are no degrees in loyalty; and whoever refuses to use all the influence he is possessed of in favor of upholding the authority of the National Government, is a traitor.

OUR NATION'S STRUGGLE.

The victorious armies of the Republic are with deadly thrusts piercing the enemy on every side, The giant Rebellion, bleeding at every pore, begins to reel and faint. Our Sherman, with his veteran braves, stands on the Ocean's beach, gazes back at the last deep mortal wound inflicted, and waits only to see if another is necessary. The legions of Grant, Butler, Sheridan, Thomas and Canby are rushing on to complete the work. The coming spring-time will bring the final blow, and amid the battle-cry of Freedom the death of the Rebellion will be consummated, and blessed Peace once more breathe its benisons over the land.

Reposing implicit reliance in that Power to which all earthly authority is subject, and assured that, if we are true to ourselves, a wise and just Providence will lead us up the golden stairs of a radiant Future, to the attainment of the high destiny clearly marked out for us in the bestowment of our wondrous material resources, I assume the responsibilities and undertake the labors of the position assigned me by the too generous partiality of the citizens of my native State. As your fellow-laborer, I

claim your assistance, your confidence, your forbearance, and your sympathy. While doubtful of my own abilities, I yet have unfaltering faith that all earnest effort to support and advance the true principles of Republican Government, as approved by the intelligence and patriotism of the American people in the recent election, will secure me the encouragement and engird me with the support of the loyal men of Missouri, and enable me, when my official term shall expire, to resign back into the hands from which I receive it the trust committed to my charge, strengthened and adorned by the application of radical democratic principles.

THOMAS C. FLETCHER.

PUBLIC LANDS—THE HOMESTEAD LAW.

There are nearly seven millions of acres of vacant land in Missouri, subject to be entered under the Homestead Act, or located with Land Warrants, Agricultural Scrip or cash. Below will be found a statement, showing the quantity of vacant lands in certain counties. There are also fractional tracts of forty acres or thereabouts, scattered through several other counties, not included in this list. The graduation law has been repealed, and the public lands are now $1 25 and $2 50 per acre, the latter price being for lands situated within the six-mile limits of the railroads. Under the Homestead Law of May 20, 1862, any person coming within the following requirements is entitled to enter land:

The privileges of this law are extended to every person who is the head of a family, or who has arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and is a citizen of the United States, or has declared his intention of becoming such, and who has done no disloyal act, direct or indirect.

An exception, however, to the foregoing requirement as to *age* is made in the sixth section of the act, in favor of any person who has served not less than fourteen days in the Army or Navy of the United States, either regular or volunteer, during actual war, domestic or foreign. Any person coming within the foregoing requirements will have the right to enter one quarter section, or a less quantity, of unappropriated public land, upon which said person may have filed a pre-emption claim, or which, at time of application, is subject to pre-emption at $1 25 per acre; or eighty acres, or less, of such unappropriated lands, at $2 50 per acre.

The law requires the land "to be located in one body, in conformity to the legal sub-divisions of the public lands, and after the same shall have been surveyed."

Any person owning and residing on land may enter contiguous land, which, with that already owned and occupied, shall not exceed in the aggregate one hundred and sixty acres.

The applicant for the benefit of the law is required by the second section to file with the Register his "application," which should designate the tract desired to be entered. He must also file his "affidavit," to be taken before the Register or Receiver, setting forth the facts which bring him within the requirements of the law, and adding that the "application is made for his or her exclusive use and benefit, and that the said entry is made for the purpose of actual settlement and cultivation, and not, either directly or indirectly, for the use or benefit of any other person or persons whomsoever."

1. The applicant will then be allowed to enter the tract applied for, by paying to the Receiver the $10 fee stipulated in the act; and the further payment, as *commissions* of Register and Receiver *of one per cent.* to each upon the cash value of the quantity of land applied for.

The fourth section declares lands acquired under this act not liable for debts contracted prior to the issuing of the patent.

PUBLIC LANDS IN MISSOURI.

The following statement shows the number of acres of land subject to entry in the several counties:

BOONVILLE LAND DISTRICT.

Counties.	No. of Acres.	Counties.	No. of Acres.
Barry	354,500	Linn	1,480
Benton	110,000	Macon	7,000
Camden	317,000	Maries	27,000
Cedar	20,000	McDonald	255,000
Christian	197,000	Miller	75,000
Crawford	80,000	Newton	167,000
Dade	30,000	Ozark	472,300
Dallas	135,000	Phelps	20,000
Douglas	400,900	Polk	57,000
Franklin	14,000	Pulaski	195,000
Gasconade	6,000	St. Clair	10,000
Greene	30,000	Stone	282,000
Henry	4,560	Taney	408,000
Hickory	95,000	Texas	153,000
Jefferson	2,520	Webster	193,000
Laclede	190,000	Wright	285,000
Lawrence	75,000		

A WORD TO LAND BUYERS.

This work is published for the dissemination of such information as is considered of importance to the immigrant. Hence the writer will volunteer some advice

respecting the purchase of property in this State. As a general principle, the man who desires to sell fixes his price much lower when he has no purchaser in prospect than when he has an applicant before him; for this reason, property of all kinds can generally be bought on better terms through a real estate broker or agent, than from the owner. All kinds of real estate are more valuable to-day than ever before in any part of this State, notwithstanding some counties have been almost depopulated—"have been tried as with fire" by the war. Loyal men and good citizens are seldom willing to sell. But persons of secession proclivities, who own land in strong Union neighborhoods—men who have been warned to leave the State for their connection with the rebellion, and in some instances those involved by debt, are anxious to sell, and have registered their property with the real estate brokers for sale, at comparatively very low prices. Another general remark may not be out of place. Letters are daily received from parties who expect to get cultivated farms for from one-fourth to one-tenth their value. The cheapest farms are not always the lowest priced. Uncultivated land can be purchased at almost any price, varying from $1.50 to to $10 per acre, as to convenience to large cities, railroad and river communication, etc. Many farms now held by real estate dealers can be had for what the improvements cost, with the land given in the bargain. Yet some parties are not satisfied even with this! You must not come to Missouri expecting to get well cultivated farms, with thrifty orchards, good buildings and

improvements of all kinds, for $2 or $3, or even $5 per acre. But it is probable greater inducements are offered for judicious investments in Missouri, at the present time, than in any other portion of the United States.

TABLE

Exhibiting the population in 1860, *the amount of Unentered Government Land, and the Minerals existing in each county in the State.*

COUNTIES.	WHITE POPULATION. 1860.	UNENTERED LAND. ACRES	
ADAIR	7,890	.....	
ANDREW	11,011	.....	
ATCHISON	4,404	.....	
AUDRAIN	6,569	.....	
BARRY	7,761	354,500	Lead.
BARTON	1,816	.....	Coal.
BATES	6,787	.....	Coal.
BENTON	8,523	110,000	Copper and Lead.
BOLLINGER	5,958	.....	Kaolin, Pipe Clay, Fire Clay.
BOONE	14,494	.....	
BUCHANAN	21,918	.....	
BUTLER	2,125	.....	Iron.
CALDWELL	4,931	.....	
CALLAWAY	13,135	.....	Coal, Marble.
CAMDEN	4,631	317,000	Big Cave. Lead, Iron.
CAPE GIRARDEAU	12,734	.....	Marble.
CARROLL	8,757	.....	Lead, Coal, Mounds, Oil Springs.
CARTER	1,662	.....	Iron, Copper.
CASS	8,851	.....	Oil Spring, Coal.
CEDAR	6,442	20,000	Coal.
CHARITON	9,851	.....	Coal.
CHRISTIAN	5,325	197,000	Iron, Lead, Copper.
CLARKE	9,318	.....	Coal.
CLAY	9,587	.....	
CLINTON	6,704	.....	
COLE	8,724	.....	Lead, Coal.
COOPER	13,591	.....	Iron, Coal, Lead, Chouteau Springs.
CRAWFORD	5,650	80,000	Iron, Lead, Copper, Coal.
DADE	6,735	30,000	Iron, Copper, Coal.
DALLAS	5,800	135,000	Copper.
DAVIESS	9,248	.....	
DE KALB	5,101	.....	
DENT	5,542	.....	Copper, Iron, Mounds.
DOUGLAS	2,459	400,000	Lead.

DUNKLIN	4,535	.....	
FRANKLIN	16,478	14,000	Iron, Lead, Copper, Alabaster.
GASCONADE	8,456	6,000	Saltpetre Caves.
GENTRY	11,922	.....	Copper, Coal.
GREENE	11,568	30,000	Iron, Lead, Copper, Caves.
GRUNDY	7,909	.....	
HARRISON	10,621	.....	
HENRY	8,620	4,560	Iron, Coal.
HICKORY	4,618	95,000	Iron, Lead.
HOLT	6,281	.....	
HOWARD	10,120	.....	Lead, Coal.
HOWELL	3,200	.....	
IRON	5,433	.....	Iron, Lead, Gold, Marble, Kaolin, Platina, Nickel, Granite, Emery.
JACKSON	19,166	.....	Lead, Zinc.
JASPER	6,597	.....	Iron, Lead, Copper, White Sand.
JEFFERSON	8,861	2,720	Coal, Manganese.
JOHNSON	13,080	.....	
KNOX	1,553	.....	Iron, Lead, Bryce's Spring.
LACLEDE	4,861	190,000	
LAFAYETTE	13,763	.....	Iron, Lead, Copper, Coal.
LAWRENCE	8,772	75,000	Coal.
LEWIS	10,419	.....	
LINCOLN	11,362	.....	Coal.
LINN	8,555	1,480	Coal.
LIVINGSTON	6,833	.....	Copper, Coal.
MACON	13,710	7,000	
MADISON	5,338	.....	Iron, Lead, Copper, Zinc, Gold, Silver, Tin, Nickel.
MARIES	15,783	27,000	Iron, Lead, Copper.
MARION	4,875	.....	Coal, Pipe Clay, Fire Clay.
McDONALD	3,976	255,000	Lead, Caves.
MERCER	9,286	.....	(Reported) Coal, Iron and Copper(?)
MILLER	6,076	75,000	Lead, Iron, Coal.
MISSISSIPPI	3,762	.....	
MONITEAU	10,202	.....	Lead, Coal, Iron.
MONROE	11,865	.....	Coal.
MONTGOMERY	7,363	.....	Lead.
MORGAN	7,624	.....	Lead, Coal, Caves.
NEW MADRID	3,886	.....	
NEWTON	8,904	167,000	Lead, Zinc.
NODAWAY	5,136	.....	
OREGON	3,428	.....	Lead, Copper.
OSAGE	7,650	.....	Iron, Lead.
OZARK	4,834	472,300	
PEMISCOT	2,919	.....	
PERRY	9,266	.....	Iron, Lead.
PETTIS	7,516	.....	Lead, Iron, Coal.
PHELPS	5,697	20,000	Iron, Lead, Copper.
PIKE	14,165	.....	Coal.
PLATTE	15,119	.....	
POLK	10,030	57,000	Iron, Zinc.
PULASKI	3,835	195,000	Iron, Saltpetre, Caves.
PUTNAM	9,269	.....	Coal.
RALLS	6,154	.....	Saline Springs.
RANDOLPH	8,858	.....	
RAY	12,050	.....	Petroleum, Coal.
REYNOLDS	3,266	.....	Iron.
RIPLEY	3,618	.....	Iron, Lead, Copper.
ST. CHARLES	14,370	.....	Coal, Oil Springs.
ST. CLAIR	6,256	10,000	Iron, Coal.

ST. FRANCOIS	7,549	.....	Iron Mountain, Lead.
ST. GENEVIEVE	7,199	.....	Lead.
ST. LOUIS	182,857	.....	Coal, Marble.
SALINE	10,120	.....	Saline Springs, Lead.
SCHUYLER	6,882	.....	Coal.
SCOTLAND	9,170	.....	
SCOTT	4,714	.....	Iron.
SHANNON	1,972	.....	Iron, Lead, Copper, Gold.
SHELBY	6,943	.....	Coal.
STODDARD	7,942	.....	Iron.
STONE	2,383	282,000	Iron, Lead, Oil Springs.
SULLIVAN	9,235	.....	
TANEY	3,540	408,000	Lead, Copper.
TEXAS	6,071	153,000	
VERNON	4,920	.....	
WARREN	7,782	.....	
WASHINGTON	8,034	.....	Lead, Copper, Silver, Zinc, Cobalt, Alabaster.
WAYNE	5,686	.....	
WEBSTER	6,880	193,000	Iron, Lead.
WORTH	NEW.	.....	Coal.
WRIGHT	4,440	285,000	Lead.

NOTE.—There are now only two Land Districts in the State, and two Land Offices—one at Boonville on the Missouri river, near the centre of the State, and the other at Ironton, on the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad. The boundaries of the Ironton District commences on the Mississidpi river, between Townships 37 and 38, in Ste. Genevieve county, thence continues on that line due west till intersecting the line dividing Townships 10 and 11, R. W.; following this line due south to thr southern boundary of the State. There are 850,000 acres subject to entry in this District. All the vacant lands in the State, outside of the Ironton District, are subject to entry at Boonville; and *all* the vacant lands subject to settlement under the Homestead Law.

TIMBER AND WATER POWER IN MISSOURI.

The broad, rich bottoms of all the streams in the State sustain a heavy growth of most excellent timber, of nearly all the useful varieties—so fully named in the description of counties in this work, that we need not repeat them. Large areas, particularly those underlaid by sandstones, are covered by very extensive and valuable forests of yellow pine. The growth, on the rich

soils of the State is very large, as the following measurement of several trees will show:

County.	Tree.	Variety.	Circumference.	Height.
Howard....	White oak.		28	
"	Grape-vine.		3	
Stoddard...	Beech.....	*Fagus ferruginea*.....	18	100
Dunklin....	Catalpa.....	*Catalpa bignonioides*.....	10	90
Stoddard...	Tupelo.. ...	*Nyssa grandidentata*....	30	120
Pemiscot..	Elm	Ulmus Americana.....	22	100
"	Cypress...	Taxodium distictium....	29	125
C. Girard'u.	Sweet gum.	*Liquidambar Styraciflua.*	15	130
"	White ash.	*Fraxinus Americana*....	18	110
Mississippi.	Spanish oak	*Quercuo falcata*.....	28	110
"	Sycamore..	*Platanus occidentalis*.....	43	

The hollow of the last named was 15½ by 13 feet in diameter.

The State Geologist says: "There is no physical reason why St. Louis should not export several times as much lumber as she now imports. Though Bangor, Maine, exports more lumber than any city on this continent, and, perhaps, more than any in the world, the the forests which supplies it are located at a greater distance, and on a stream much more impracticable than ours in Missouri." It is unnecessary to specify where good localities exist, there being scarcely a stream in the State which is not bordered by forests of excellent timber. The Missouri, the Osage, and all its tributaries, Spring river, Gasconade, Grand, Chariton, St.

Francois, White, Lamine, South, North, Salt and Fabius rivers, are bordered with magnificent forests of trees, peculiar to the alluvium and upland slopes. All of those streams, save the Missouri, furnish water power and good mill sites, and even the large springs of the Niangua afford the best water power and mill sites observed in the State. But steam has unusually proved the most economical for the manufacture of lumber, as the site can be selected with greater advantage.

The Inspector of the carpenter work on the gun-boats, (whose district embraces all the country west of the Alleghenies,) states that he has nowhere found live-oak, so valuable for shipbuilding, that will compare with that so abundant in Southeastern Missouri.

There are millions of acres of land in the Southern and Southeastern portion of the State, covered with a growth of yellow or hard pine, equal to that brought from other States. A few mills have been erected here and there, but there has been comparatively nothing done towards converting the pine forests of those regions into lumber. In Pulaski and Texas counties, up the Piney Fork of the Gasconade—from fifteen to twenty-five miles up that stream, reaching to within two and a half miles of the railroad crossing, are millions of acres of yellow pine forests. A few saw mills are already in operation. Capitalists, by establishing planing mills on the excellent water power, or by steam power, near the railroad crossing of that stream, would do well. After being planed, the lumber when rafted down to market, *via* the

Gasconade or Missouri rivers, would not depreciate by retaining grit from the waters.

Turpentine, rosin and tar can be profitably manufactured from the sap of our yellow pines, and companies are already in operation at Potosi and Hopewell, with great success.

It is estimated that there were about 100 barrels of turpentine, 800 barrels of rosin, and 1,900 barrels of tar sent up to St. Louis last year from the Missouri pineries. The prices of the articles fluctuated as follows: Turpentine $2 25 to $4 50 per gallon; rosin $25 to $60 per barrel, and tar $10 to $17 per barrel. The present quotations are: For rosin $29; turpentite $2 25; tar $12. All the turpentine received was consumed in the city; of the rosin, probably one third was shipped up the Ohio and to other points, and of the tar, about one-fourth found market in other localities. Like many other sources of wealth in Missouri, our pine forests still rest in primeval solitude, waiting the hand of intelligent industry and enterprise to develop their wealth and turn them to practical account.

THE MINERAL RESOURCES OF MISSOURI.

Mineral coal has done much to promote the rapid progress of the present century; commerce and manufactures could not have reached their present unprecedented prosperity without its aid. And no people can expect success in those departments of human industry, unless their territory furnishes an abundance of this useful

mineral. As shown upon the Geological map, (just issued by the author of this work) the south-eastern outcrop of the coal measures has been traced from the mouth of the Des Moines River, at the north-east corner of the State, through Clark, Lewis, Shelby, Monroe, Audrain, Boone, Cooper, Pettis, Henry, St. Clair, Bates and Vernon into the Indian Territory; and every county on the north-west of this line is known to contain more or less coal, giving us an area of over 26,887 square miles of coal beds in that part of the State! In many places the thickness of workable beds is over fifteen feet. Suppose we estimate the thickness of the bed, for the whole area, at only five feet. This will give 134,435,000,000 tons of good available coal in Missouri. In estimating the economical value of so vast a deposit of this most useful mineral, we should constantly bear in mind that these beds lie beneath the soil of one of the richest agricultural regions on the continent, within a State whose manufacturing and commercial facilities and resources are scarcely inferior to any, and adjacent to the Missouri River, the Pacific, the North Missouri and the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroads. With all these advantages of location, the certainty that these coal beds can furnish 100,000,000 tons per annum for the next 1,300 years and then have enough left for a few succeeding generations, is a fact of no small importance to the State, and one which those who are seeking profitable land investments will not fail to notice. And the farmer or stock grower will also remember that he pays only the ordinary price for these lands—gets a first quality of farming land at

very fair prices, and has beneath the soil a coal bank worth a thousand times what his land costs.

Iron stands preëminent among minerals in its influence upon the power and prosperity of a nation. Missouri possesses an inexhaustible supply of the very best ores of this metal, and has all desirable facilities for becoming the great iron mart of the Western continent. Specular Oxide is probably the most abundant and valuable ore in the State, and Iron Mountain, the largest mass observed, composed almost exclusively of this ore in its purest form. The height of Iron Mountain is 228 feet, and its base covers an area of 500 acres, which gives 1,655,280,000 cubic feet, or 230,187,375 tons of ore. There is every geological reason to favor the belief that this deposit extends downward indefinitely, enlarging as it descends. But on the supposition that it contains the same size, every foot of descent will give over 3,000,000 tons of ore. Each can judge for himself how deep he will be compelled to go get *enough*. Pilot Knob, about six miles below Iron Mountain, is 581 feet above the valley at its base, and is almost a solid mass of iron, covering an area of 360 acres.

The amount above the surface cannot be less than 13,972,773 tons—and it evidently far exceeds this estimate. There are several other "mountains" or immense masses of iron in this region, any one of which, if isolated, would be considered inexhaustible. There is ore enough of the very best quality within a few miles of Pilot Knob and Iron Mountain, above the surface of the valleys, to track the Union Pacific Railroad, and furnish

one million tons per annum of manufactured iron for the next 200 years.

Lead, next to iron, is probably the most abundant of all the valuable metals in the State. Our lead mines have been worked with success for more than half a century. Few or none have been exhausted, and many are now worked with greater success than at any previous time. There are more than five hundred localities, old and new, that promise good returns to the miner. *The Eastern Lead Region* comprises a large portion of Franklin, Jefferson, Crawford, Phelps, Washington, Madison, St. François, St. Genevieve and some parts of adjoining counties, giving an area of 5,000 square miles. *The Southwestern* comprises a large portion of Newton and Jasper and portions of adjoining counties, comprising an area of 200 square miles. *The Osage Lead Region* contains a considerable portion of Cole, Moniteau, Morgan, Benton, Camden and Miller counties, an area of 1,000 square miles. *The Southern Lead Region* comprises portions of Taney, Christian and some territory in adjoining counties—say upwards of 100 square miles. In short, we have at least 6,300 square miles, in which lead deposits in workable quantities have been found and successfully worked. And as to their richness, we need only say that old miners come from all parts of the United States and pronounce these the richest mines on this continent.

Copper exists in workable quantities in Madison, Shannon, Franklin, Dent, Crawford, Benton and Washington, and deposits of Copper have also been found in Maries,

Greene, Lawrence, Dade, Taney, Dallas, Phelps and Wright counties. Systematic mining will yield satisfactory results beyond a doubt. The Frederick Copper Mining Company, located one mile from Fredericktown, have a shaft upwards of one hundred feet deep, well supplied with machinery, &c., are working so successfully that they intend to greatly increase their facilities this spring. These are the only copper works we know of now in operation, (March, 1865.)

Sulphuret of Zinc is very abundant in nearly all the mines of south-eastern Missouri, and in several of the south-western counties. It often occurs in masses of such size and purity as to impede lead mining operations. Very little, if anything, has been done to test the value of zinc ores in this State. However, a company has recently been formed, and will commence operations in Washington county this spring on an extensive scale.

The Gold deposits of Missouri must exert a controlling influence in the mining interest of the State as soon as the extent and richness of these deposits are known. Prof. W. Hanford White, has made extensive explorations to decide the auriferous wealth of the State. He states that in one locality visited there are several acres strewn with immense boulders of gold-bearing quartz, some in such masses as to lead the inexperienced to believe them in position. He estimates that these boulders alone exist in sufficient quantity to supply a quartz mill of the capacity of ten tons per day, (without any mining) for a year or more. In many specimens the gold is visible to the unassisted eye. These speci-

mens, as well as those which were analyzed, were obtained on or near the surface. Deeming it important to establish its quality, the services of a reliable chemist and metallurgist was secured. Prof. Theodore Weiss made ten assays, which he certified resulted as follows:

In gold, at par per ton, $111 32, $96 00, $89 60, $88 00, $60 00, $46 00, $44 53, $25 90, $22 40, $22 26—giving as the *average* of the ten assays $60 62. Prof. Weiss has made upwards of one hundred assays, several of them far exceeding the above, and some of them giving almost fabulous results. Prof. Deck, of New York city, Prof. Hilgard, and others, have made certified assays which fully sustains those made by Prof. Weiss. In California and Nevada a yield of from $6 to $10 per ton is considered a paying claim. The Russell Mining Company, in North Carolina, operate ores with a profit at $2 per ton, and the Louisa Mining Company work ores yielding only $1 40 per ton, profitably. Taking the above named assays as a basis, $60 00 per ton—20 tons per day—300 working days per year, will give a result of $360,000 per year, or the interest at ten per cent. on $3,600,000 capital. One-half, one-quarter, or even one-eighth of the above estimate would realize an enormous profit for the capital invested in the enterprise.

Any one conversant with gold mining, will at once perceive the advantages Missouri possesses over Nevada, Colorado or California. To reach the auriferous districts of the far West, a heavy outlay must be made in supplies—teams, provisions, etc. Weeks of travel consumed in crossing arid deserts, and the gold seeker is

subjected to privations, high prices, and in many cases destitution and disappointment after arriving there—issolated from all the rest of the world, and shut out from other business avocations. The Missouri mines are within twenty miles of railroad communication, and the same distance from the Mississippi river; in a climate as salubrious and healthy, the year through, as any in the world; an abundant supply of pure water from springs and streams, some of which afford water power, well timbered, not subject to mining laws, or border ruffianism. (Our State law permitting operations to any extent, and the ownership of land or claims to an unlimited amount.)

Another very attractive feature is that *all* these minerals exist within one hundred miles of St. Louis, where all necessary machinery and supplies can be readily obtained, and taken to within twenty miles of the mines by railroad or river. The reader can readily contrast the advantages presented by Missouri over the mining districts of the Rocky Mountain region.

Besides the iron, lead, coal, copper, gold and zinc above alluded to, we have in Missouri deposits of tin, silver, platina, cobalt, nickel, manganese, Emery, Kaolin—in short almost every mineral of any economical value, in quantities that will pay a very handsome profit. We have also immense quantities of granite, fire-rocks, pipe-clay, fire-clay, hydraltic cements, metalic paints, limestone, marbles, etc., etc.

It may, with propriety, be mentioned in this connection, that a company has been organized, and a charter

granted for building a railroad from Pilot Knob to Belmont, opposite Columbus, Ky., which project, we trust, will be consummated at an early day, as this new road will traverse the mineral region above described, place St. Louis and the whole State in direct railroad communication with all the South, through the system of Southern railroads. The building of this road will add greatly to the value of the mining interests of Southeastern Missouri, and presents a rare opportunity for the judicious investment of capital.

GRAPE CULTURE IN MISSOURI.

It will be impossible in a work of this size, to devote the space to this subject which its importance demands. In the larger work, "Missouri As It Is in 1865," the author has thirty-two pages upon this subject, embracing articles from the most experienced vine-growers of the State, analysis of soils, &c., &c.

Several vine dressers in our State have been engaged in the cultivation of the grape during the last twelve or fourteen years. "Their success has been fully equal to their expectations; and they are full of high hopes of the most useful and profitable results, even of entire and permanent success. Their experience in cultivating the vine has led them to the same conclusion that we have deduced from our scientific examinations of the soil, climate, and native vines, viz., *that the vine can be cultivated with entire success, in favorable localities, in all parts of the*

State." That portion of Southern Missouri, extending from Newton county in the south-west to St. Genevieve in the south-east, usually represented as the eastern extremity of the Ozark Mountains, is in fact a table land varying from 1000 to 1,500 feet above the ocean. In the west it is sufficiently undulating to be well drained, while in the east it sometimes rises into ridges and knobs of moderate elevation. From this table land the country descends by moderate slopes in every direction. On the northern slope are the head-waters of the Sac, Pomme de Terre, Niangua, and Big, flowing into the Mississippi; on the south, the waters of the St. François, the Current, and the White with its tributaries, descending towards Arkansas; and Spring river and Shoal creek on the western slope.

The valleys of the numerous streams which flow from this table land are at first but little depressed below the general level; but the farther they descend the deeper and wider they become, until they expand into broad alluvial bottoms, bounded by bluffs more or less precipitous. The fountains are numerous, bold and pure; the streams clear and rapid.

The surface of these table lands is undulating, with no mountains or arid plains to disturb the equable and agreeable temperature which usually prevails at that elevation under the 37th parallel of north latitude. There are no swamps or overflowed lands from which vapors and noxious exhalations can arise to render the air damp and unhealty. As these facts plainly indicate, the summers are long, temperate, dry and salubrious,

and the winters short and mild. It possesses the clear, brilliant skies of Italy, and the dry, bracing air of the western prairies.

Nearly all the soils of Missouri possess all the ingredients necessary to the complete development of the vine; but some of them are too heavy, wet and cold, unless improved by artificial means. This is true to some extent of those on the bluffs of the Mississippi and Missouri, where nearly all the vineyards of our State are located. These soils are based upon the Bluff formation, where it contains more clay and less lime than in the western counties, which possess our best soils.

The soil of central and southern Missouri is all that could be desired for the culture of the grape. It contains an abundance of all the mineral substances which enter into the composition of the vine. While it is warm, light and dry, it contains large quantities of magnesia and vegetable matter, giving it great capacity for absorbing and retaining a sufficient quantity of moisture, even in the drouths of summer. The bluffs of numerous streams in southern Missouri usually slope back into knobs and ridges, which are frequently surmounted by numerous *natural terraces*, so regular and uniform that they appear like the work of human hands. These terraces are produced by the decomposition of the strata of magnesian limestones which form the bluffs. They vary in height from one to six feet, and the width of the top from ten to twelve feet, according to the angle of the slope and the height of the terrace.

Judging from the statistics, all our vineyards have

yielded an average of at least 250 gallons of wine per acre since 1849, which at an average price of $1 60 per gallon, would give an annual income of $400, and a yearly profit of $300 per acre. So that the vine grower, even in the poorest seasons, can scarcely fail of a handsome profit, while in good years his gains will far surpass those derived from any other department of husbandry. But the profits of our most successful cultivators have been much greater. Mr. Poeschel, of Herman, is said to have made over 400 gallons per acre for the last ten years, and an annual profit of more than $500 for each acre.

Such are the favorable results legitimately derived from the experience of our vine growers in their early efforts in a new country. All must admit that they are satisfactory. Even if no more improvements are made in the modes of culture, and no more favorable localities are obtained, grape culture must increase very rapidly, and become an important element in the agricultural and commercial interests of Missouri.

France has about 5,000,000 acres in vineyards, which yield 925,000,000 gallons of wine, besides the 95,000,000 distilled into brandy, and give profitable employment to 2,000,000 of people, mostly women and children. *In central and southern Missouri we have at least fifteen millions of acres where the soil and climate are favorable to grape culture.* Of these, at least 5,000,000 acres might be selected in the most desirable localities and devoted to vineyards, without in the least encroaching upon the lands most desirable for other departments of agricul-

ture. And, so far as we can judge from the characteristics of soil and climate, and the indications of the native vines, these 5,000,000 acres in the highlands of southern Missouri present rare inducements to the vine-dresser—such a combination of favorable circumstances as will not fail to attract the attention of those who would engage in this most pleasant and profitable department of husbandry.

PRAIRIE FARMING IN NORTHERN MISSOURI.

The natural advantages of Northern Missouri, are thus stated by the Land Commissioner of the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad, in a recent publication :

"The natural advantages of Northern Missouri are numerous, arising principally from its peculiar geographical position. It is in the centre of the continent, midway between the Atlantic and Pacific, and also in the middle of the Mississippi Valley, giving it an unequalled inland navigation and a direct water borne transit with the commerce of the world. In a healthy latitude, it is adapted to a greater variety of products than lands either north or south of it; and its position is such as to command all the advantages of either northern, eastern, southern or western markets. It has a mild climate, short winters, healthy and pleasant summers, a rich and very productive soil, with pure water, wood, timber, superior coal, rock, hydraulic limestone, clays and sand, all in abundance, and conveniently in-

terspersed through a country principally prairie, and some of the richest alluvial bottom lands. These great natural advantages are increased in value very materially by the completion of the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad, and its telegraph lines, through its entire width from east to west, from Hannibal on the Mississippi, to St. Joseph on the Missouri river, making a 206 mile link in the chain of trunk lines spanning this continent, evidently sooner to be completed than any other, from its western terminus at St. Joseph to Pike's Peak and thence to San Francisco.

"Prairie farming is very different from the common mode of farming in the more northern and eastern States, and when the difference is correctly understood, a decided preference must be felt in favor of the former. The difference stated plainly, and in direct contrast, is, that in New England it is hard, slow, contracted and expensive, whereas, in Northern Missouri, it is easy, quick, extensive and cheap.

In proof of this, let facts be considered.

To open a new farm in the northern and eastern States, the axe is the first and principal implement needed, and a laborious and diligent use of it is required to prepare a few acres for cultivation. It is the slow, limited and expensive work of a whole life or generation, to remove the heavy primitive forest from the land, even for an ordinary sized farm, and when finally in old age, it is brought to a subdued and proper producing state, its comparatively thin soil, yields but meagre crops, which a small contracted crib or granary will

be ample to contain. With manuring and skillful tillage, rigid economy and untiring industry, thrift and prosperity in a limited degree is secured.

Now, how otherwise is it on the rich prairies of Northern Missouri? The first implement needed is the plow, to turn under the primitive sod, to break up a very deep, rich and inexhaustible soil, upon any number of acres desired, ready at once for the seed which will spring up and bring forth in such abundance ordinarily, that it is impracticable to gather and store in cribs or granaries. Other, easier, common and equally judicious means are adopted and combined to realize the value of abundant crops. Wheat is threshed in the field with improved and labor saving machinery, sold or shipped to market at once, or else gathered in stacks or ricks. Corn, in this climate, can stand without injury, to be gathered at will; or it is common to turn into it a given number of cattle and swine per acre to fatten for a ready market, and thus gather in gold, its convenient and more portable value—an easy and cheap operation.

The full advantage of improved agricultural implements and labor saving machinery is realized at once on new prairie farms. In showing why this is so, it will appear why it cannot be so in any country like New England.

Native and inexhaustible richness of prairie soil, great scope of natural formations of extensive regions with uniform evenness of surface, perfect freedom from all obstructing roots, stumps, or stones, make it practical to sow and plant any number of prairie acres desired,

cut with reapers, and thresh with horse or steam power in the field, or gather in stacks or shocks to feed without removing, or to store and ship at will.

Where, but in such a country, is it possible to count a thousand stacks of wheat from a single commanding "divide" or high wave-like roll? Or where else can 25,000 acres of corn be seen in one view by a railroad passenger in his seat as he rushes through its midst on either hand? Or where else could twenty-four crops of corn be taken from the same land in succession without manure, and the last a splendid crop? And where else will farmers tell of producing peaches at the rate of 5,000 bushels per acre?

(See advertisement of Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company lands, in back part of this work.)

STOCK RAISING.

According to the census of 1860, Missouri ranked as the sixth stock-producing State in the Union—having $53,693,673 worth. Her climate, extensive prairie and timber ranges, and her location, entitle her to rank as one of the first. For years to come thousands of acres of excellent grazing land will be open for the free use of those who locate contiguous thereto; and as there are seasons and circumstances which may combine to produce a failure of various crops, in every climate, stock-raising, combined with farming, has greater advantages, less hazard and more certain profit than any one bran

of farming. Local facilities and advantages will dictate the degree of attention and means it is expedient to devote to each branch. Horses, cattle, mules, sheep and swine are now scarce throughout the State, (having been sold, during the war, at high prices), and the demand will be very great for years to come. The broad prairies furnish excellent grazing for the long, salubrious summers; and the winters are so short and mild that but little feeding is necessary. The custom of the country is to enter in and occupy with herds, droves and flocks with perfect freedom, and to cut all the prairie hay desired without other cost or charge than cutting and stacking, which is usually one dollar per ton, by using the improved mowers. To do this is not trespassing upon the rights of others. To cut timber from unoccupied land would be illegal and wrong, but it is otherwise with the prairie grass, which if not saved, decays or is burned. So that the non-resident owner can have no objection to its being used or saved by others. So one or two hundred tons of excellent hay can be easily and cheaply obtained. The actual extent and value of this practical gratuity is immense and must be seen to be appreciated. When seen from one of the many stand points easily found, commanding in a single view an area of a hundred thousand acres of very superior land, capable of being used at once to produce food and clothing for the needy, the painful idea arises that such great resources remain idle within three days travel of all our Atlantic seaboards cities and towns, crowded with a surplus population, whose sharp com-

petition depreciates the value of their labor, and on the other hand advances the price of all the necessaries of life beyond the ability of many to procure—thus demonstrating that the proportion of consumers to the producers, is much greater than it should be. When such an ample remedy is within reach, how long such a state of things shall continue is for the wise and prudent to determine.

SUGAR MAKING.

The history of the introduction of the Chinese and African sugar canes into the United States, and the astonishing success of the enterprise, is well known to many of our readers.

In compliance with resolution adopted by the U. S. Agricultural Society, in Washington, January, 1857, sufficient Sorgo seed was imported from France, and distributed throughout the Union, to plant 100 acres. The remarkable result of this importation is reported to Congress, by Hon. J. Holt, Commissioner of Patents, in Patent Office Reports for 1858 as follows: "The experiments with the Chinese sugar cane have proved eminently successful throughout portions of the Southern, Middle and Western States, 100,000 acres by estimate, having been occupied with it the past season, attended with at least a net profit of $2,000,000, in fodder, sugar, and syrup, and other economical use."

It grows from 6 to 18 feet high; produces of striped

green stalks from ten to forty tons per acre; juice is 50 per cent. of weight; 150 to 400 gallons syrup; five to nine per cent. pure alchohol; 13 to 16 per cent. dry saccharine matter, 9 to 11 per cent. of which is crystalized sugar; and 15 to 60 bushels of seed per acre. In the Middle and Western States, if the seed is sown early in May, two crops can be raised from the same roots in the season. It is considered by many, superior to any English grass as forage. An acre will produce provender for stock equal to 200 bushels of corn. It is a wholesome, nutritious and economical food for animals, all parts of it being greedily devoured in a green or dry state by horses, mules, cattle, sheep, poultry and swine, without injurious effects; the latter fattening upon it equally as well as upon corn.

Paper of various qualities has been manufactured from the fibrous parts of the stalk, some of which appear to be peculiarly fitted for special use, such as bank notes, wrapping paper, &c. An extensive paper mill is now in course of erection, on the Mississippi just below St. Louis, where the stalks can be readily sold for manufacturing paper, for which under the new process of disintegrating fibre, the stalks are peculiarly adapted. And the success of crystalizing the juice is no longer a doubtful question. Chemical tests have fully and satisfactorily solved and put that at rest. Science has demonstrated that "Crystalized sugar can be extracted similar in every respect to that made from the cane of the tropics," and that "the stalk contains crystalizable sugar, without furnishing a greater quantity of molasses than the tropical cane."

The soil, climate, geographical range and cost of culture is the same as Indian corn, but it stands cold, resists frost and drouth better. The seed ripens in October in the Middle and Southern States, when planted as late as June 20th. The soil, climate, and past experience, all indicate that Missouri is well adapted for the profitable culture of either variety of the cane.

RAILWAYS IN MISSOURI.

The system of trunk lines projected in Missouri, when completed, will form a net-work, which, with the branch lines, will traverse every portion of the State. Since, in this great Railway Era, speed in transit is the desideratum, and as it has been clearly demonstrated that Railways are the most successful civilizers, as well as the greatest producers of business, it becomes Missouri to maintain her position among her sister States, by multiplying these iron arteries of commerce.

By reference to the Township map, and also to the description of counties in this work, the reader will observe that these railroad lines are projected through the most populous and wealthy counties in the State—counties, some of which possess inexhaustible beds of mineral wealth, and others that are well settled by farmers, whose industry and preseverence are exhibited by the superior manner in which they cultivate their broad, fertile fields, and the abundant yield they gather as a reward. These artificial channels are much needed for

the transportation of our valuable home products to a reliable market; and none but those who are familiar with the capabilities of the State and of its unparalleled mineral and agricultural wealth, can form an adequate estimate of the immense treasures which lie hidden in the earth. Some of the finest portions of the State are yet comparatively undeveloped, and, indeed, almost unknown, because of their remoteness from any great thoroughfare. Few portions of the West are more productive, or possess better water, or a more genial climate than Southwestern Missouri, not merely in agricultural lands, but in lead, marble, coal, petroleum, etc. All these now remain undeveloped because of the expense and delay attended with taking these products to market. For stock-growing also, this is one of the finest portions of the West; yet, owing to its present isolated position, the population is sparse, and will continue so, until facilities are afforded for the transportation of their agricultural and mineral productions to market. One of the immutable laws of trade, is that where the demand is greater than the supply, the price of the article is enhanced, and the improved facilities for intercourse bring to our very doors the markets of the extreme eastern and southern borders of our country. The Governor and our present Legislature earnestly favor the completion of our railroads, and the building of other roads when the wants of the country require them. At the last session of the Legislature, laws were passed providing for the completion of the Pacific Railroad to Kansas City—of the North Missouri Railroad to

the Iowa State Line; for the erection of a first-class railroad bridge, over the Missouri river, at St. Charles; for the construction of the West Branch of the North Missouri railroad, from Allen or Renick to Kansas City or St. Joseph, and a company chartered for building the Southeast Missouri railroad from Pilot Knob to Belmont, opposite Columbus, Ky. What are the claims and prospects of these improvements?

When the present gap, (about forty miles), is finished there will be uninterrupted communication over the Pacific Railroad of Missouri, between all parts of the East and Kansas City, thence over the Union Pacific railroad, already running to Lawrence, Kansas. This work will be done early in June, and is of incalculable importance to the Western part of the State.

The extension of the North Missouri railroad to the Iowa State Line, will not only drain a very rich portion of the State, but the road will there be met by our Iowa friends, who are eager to connect with us, and will have a line completed through the famous DesMoines valley, thus vastly increasing the business and resources of the North Missouri railroad, and securing to St. Louis a trade which legitimately belongs to her, and which has long sought an outlet in this direction.

The construction of the Western Branch of the North Missouri railroad, will drain one of the richest portions of Missouri and accomodate a great amount of travel and traffic, which is now diverted to other States, and which will make this a paying road. This road will probably be completed to Brunswick during this season.

The bridge over the Missouri river at St. Charles should be of wrought iron, and of the most approved kind—the Bollman pattern, for instance. The present charges incurred by the company in the tedious ferrying of freight and passengers is greater than the interest on the money required to build the proposed bridge. This is a very important project and will probably be carried forward the present season.

The completion of Southwest Branch of the Pacific railroad is of vast importance to the region now so remote from all railroad and river communication, and has been deemed of vital importance as "a military necessity." It is probable the Government has expended more than enough, for transportation, since the beginning of the war, to have paid for the completion of this road. A large district of country, rich in agricultural and mineral capabilities, waits to be developed by the completion of this route.

The Southeast Missouri Railroad Company, incorporated by the last Legislature, contemplate the construction of a road from the present terminus of the Iron Mountain railroad, at Pilot Knob, to Belmont, opposite Columbus, Ky. Traversing the famous mineral region of Southeast Missouri, striking the Mississippi river below the freezing point, and connecting St. Louis and the North with the entire system of Southern railroads—this is an important line, and will prove one of the most popular and profitable North and South lines in the West.

While our prairies and valleys continue fertile, while

our mountains of iron and inexhaustible lead deposits exist, the exports of home products from this State to Eastern and Western markets, must be immense, hence the importance of hastening the completion of these great commercial arteries of our State.

We trust the day is not far distant when the more important of these roads will be completed, bringing every portion of the State within a days' travel of the Father of Waters, and of the city of St. Louis. When the shrill neigh of the iron horse shall be heard in the most remote corners of the State, and when the rattle of his tread shall reverberate along the frontier, with thousands of intelligent and industrious settlers following in his wake, who shall "make the wilderness to blossom as the rose."

RAILWAY DISTANCES.

Below will be found tables of distances on all the Railways in operation in the State:

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI.

Stations.	Miles.	Stations.	Miles.
St. Louis, 7th st		Gasconade	88
" 14th st		Chamois	100
Cheltenham	5	St. Aubert	105
Laclede	8	L'Ours Creek	109
Webster	10	Bonnot's Mill	112
Kirkwood	18	Osage	117
Barrett's	16	Jefferson City	125
Meramac	19	Scott	132

Stations.	Miles.
Gravel Switch	22
St. Paul	24
Gravel Switch	25
Glencoe	26
Waldstein Switch	28
Eureka	30
Allenton	32
Dozier Switch	34
FRANKLIN	37
Gray's Summit	41
Labadie	44
South Point	52
WASHINGTON	54
Newport	62
Miller's Landing	67
Berger	75
HERMANN	81
Lookout	140
California	150
Tipton	163
SYRACUSE	168
Otterville	176
Smithville	181½
Sedalia	189
Dresden	196
Knobnoster	208
Warrensburgh	218
Holden	233
Krigsville	237
Pleasant Hill	249
Lee's Summit	261
Independence	274
Kansas City	283

This road will be completed to Kansas City early in the summer, probably by the 1st of July. From Kansas City to Lawrence, Kansas, the Union Pacific is in operation, and being pushed forward vigorously.

SOUTHWEST BRANCH OF PACIFIC RAILROAD.

	Miles.
Franklin	
Catawissa	4½
Calucy	6½
Moselle	11¾
St. Clair	18
Staunton	28
Sullivan	33¾
Bourbon	40
Harrison	47½
Cuba	53
Knobview	60½
St. James	66
Dillon	71
Rolla	76½

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD.

Miles.	Stations.	Miles.
	St. Louis	304
4	Bellefontaine	300
6	Jennings	298
9	Ferguson	295
11	Graham	293
13	Bridgton	291
16	Section 16	288
19	Ferry Landing	285
20	St. Charles[1]	284
29	Dardenne	275
33	O'Fallon	271
37	Perruque	267
42	Wentzville	262
48	Millville	256
51	Wright's	253
57	Warrenton[2]	247
67	Jonesburg	237
72	High Hill	232
76	Florence	228
81	Montgomery	223
89	Wellsburg	215
94	Martinsburg	210
100	Jeffstown	204
107	Mexico	197
121	Centralia	183
129	Sturgeon	175
139	Renick	165
146	Allen	158
157	Jacksonville	147
168	Hudson	136
173	Bevier	131
177	Callao	127
192	Bucklin	112
198	St. Catharine	106
202	Brookfield	102
207	Laclede	97
228	Chillicothe[3]	76
233	Utica	71
	Breckenridge	
254	Hamilton	50
269	Cameron	35
275	Osborn	29
283	Stewartsville	21
292	Easton	12
304	St. Joseph[4]	

IRON MOUNTAIN RAILWAY.

Miles.	Stations.	Miles.
	St. Louis	86
1	Lami Street	85
6	Carondelet	80
8	Ivory's	78
10	Jefferson Barracks	77
14	Grimsley's	72
18	Jefferson	68
21	Kimmswick	65
21	Windsor Harbor	65
23	Sulphur Springs	63
26	Illinois	60
27	Peevly	59
30	Porinos	56
35	Hematite	51
39	Victoria	47
42	De Soto	44
47	Tunnel	39
50	Blackwell's	36
57	Cadet	29
61	Mineral Point	25
65	Hopewell	21
69	Irondale	17
74	Blairsville	12
81	Iron Mountain	6
83	Middle Brook	3
86	Pilot Knob	

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD.

Miles.	Stations.	Miles.	Miles.	Stations.	Miles.
	HANNIBAL	206	100	St. Catharine	106
10	Barkley	196	104	Brookfield	102
14	PALMYRA	192	109	Laclede	97
30	Monroe	176	130	CHILLICOTHE	76
37	Hunnewell	169	135	Utica	71
47	Shelbina	159	145	Breckenridge	61
59	Clarence	147	156	Hamilton	50
67	Carbon	139	171	Cameron	35
70	HUDSON	135	177	Osborn	29
75	Bevier	131	185	Stewartsville	21
79	Callao	127	194	Easton	12
94	Bucklin	112	206	ST. JOSEPH	

The *Platte County* Railroad is in operation from St. Joseph through Halls, Rushville, Winthrop, Sugar Creek, Atchison, Iatan, to Weston. Distance, 37 miles.

CAIRO AND FULTON RAILROAD.

Miles.	Stations.	Miles,	Miles.	Stations.	Miles.
0	CAIRO	37	20	Scoville	17
1	Bird's Point, Mo	36	24	Vannoy	13
4	Atcher's	33	26	SIKESTOWN	11
6	Harrison's	31	31	Hamilton	6
8	Fish Lake	29	33	Little River	4
13	Charleston	24	37	BUFFINGTON	0
18	Bertrand	19			

DISTANCE FROM ST. LOUIS TO SIOUX CITY.

Stations.	Miles.		Stations.	Miles.	
Mouth Missouri River		20	LIBERTY	7	436
Bellefountaine Bend	5	25	WAYNE CITY	7	443
Charbonier	10	35	Randolph	8	451
St. Charles	10	45	KANSAS	6	457
Howard Bend	12	57	Kansas River	2	459
Howell's Ferry	5	62	PARKVILLE	13	472
Dozier's	5	67	Little Platte River	1	473
Tavern Rock	2	69	Van Rankins	16	489
St. Albans	1	70	LEAVENWORTH	8	497
Murdock's Woodyard	3	73	Platte City Landing	3	502
Augusta	3	76	WESTON	4	506
Jones Point	2	78	Kickapoo	7	512
South Point	4	82	ATCHISON	20	532

Stations.	Miles.	
Washington	1	83
St. John's Island	4	87
Newport Landing	2	89
Heatherley's Woodyard.	8	97
Miller's Landing	1	98
Pinkney and Griswold's.	3	101
Bates' Woodyard	10	111
Hermann	10	121
Mouth Gasconade	8	129
Monning's Landing	2	131
Portland	10	141
Fisher's Woodyard	5	146
St. Aubert	5	151
Mouth Osage	13	164
Mouth Moreau	5	169
JEFFERSON CITY	5	174
Claysville	7	181
Marion	10	191
Eureka Landing	5	196
Martin's Landing	2	198
Nashville	7	205
Providence	2	207
Mount Vernon	5	212
Rocheport	8	220
BOONVILLE	12	232
Mouth Lamine	8	240
Arrow Rock	8	248
Little Arrow Rock	7	255
[illegible] Port	6	261
GLASGOW	4	265
Cambridge	9	274
[illegible]eville Landing	10	284
[illegible]rn Point	8	292
BRUNSWICK	8	300
[illegible] River	1	301
Windsor City	7	308
MIAMI	7	315
Thomas' Wood Yard	6	321
Hill's Landing	20	341
St. Thomas and Waverly	5	346
Dover Landing	13	359
LEXINGTON	12	371
Farmville Landing	1	372
Wellington	7	379
Camden	10	389
Napoleon	8	397
Cogswell's Landing	5	402
Sibley	5	407
Richfield	14	421
El Paso Landing	8	429

Stations.	Miles.	
Columbus Landing	6	550
Maysville	6	556
Hart's Landing	10	566
ST. JOSEPH	25	581
Bellemont.(St'm Ferry)	4	585
Vonton	4	589
Savannah Landing.	10	599
Sultan	3	603
Dallas	10	613
Lower Oregon.	12	625
Iowa Point	7	632
Upper Oregon	1	633
White Cloud	10	643
Big Nimeha	10	653
Rush Bottom	10	663
Marietta	10	673
St. Stephens	2	675
Lowell	5	680
Hemmes	1	681
San Deroine	8	689
Morgan Island	5	694
Nimeha City	2	696
Rockport	6	702
Brownsville	2	704
Sun Island	5	709
Sonora	1	710
Linden	15	725
Sidney Landing	1	726
NEBRASKA CITY	18	734
Wyoming	11	755
Kenosha	20	775
ROCK BLUFF	10	785
Bethleham	6	791
Plattsmouth	1	792
LaPlatte	7	799
St. Mary's	6	805
Belleview	6	811
Council Bluffs, lower	7	818
COUNCIL BLUFFS	10	828
OMAHA CITY	2	830
Florence	10	840
Crescent City	10	840
DeSoto	40	880
TeKamah	35	915
Little Sioux	10	925
Decatur	35	960
Black Bird Hills	30	990
Omadi	30	1020
Sargent's Bluffs	10	1030
SIOUX CITY	20	1050

TABLE OF DISTANCES FROM ST. LOUIS TO NEW ORLEANS.

Stations.	Miles.
From St. Louis to	
Jefferson Barracks	12
Herculaneum,	30
Selma,	36
Ste. Genevieve,	59
Kaskaskia Landing,	65
M'th Kaskaskia River,	80
Chester,	84
Grand Tower,	130
Bainbridge	140
Cape Girardeau,	156
Commerce,	172
CAIRO,	207
COLUMBUS,	225
Mills' Point,	240
New Madrid,	282
Island 11,	287
Needham's Cut-off,	341
Plumb Point,	361
Fulton,	371
Mouth of Hatchee,	377
Randolph,	382

Stations.	Miles.
MEMPHIS,	447
Commerce	484
Helena,	592
Napoleon,	642
Gaines' Landing,	682
Columbia,	702
Greenville,	714
Port Worthington,	744
Grand Lake,	749
Ashton,	764
Lake Providence,	774
Miliken's Bend,	824
VICKSBURG,	849
Grand Gulf,	899
Rodney,	917
NATCHEZ,	977
Mouth Red River,	1037
Bayou Sara,	1077
Baton Rouge,	1112
Plaquemine,	1137
NEW ORLEANS,	1247

RIVER DISTANCES

FROM SAINT LOUIS TO SAINT PAUL.

Regular Passenger Packets are running from all points to St. Louis.

☞ The railroad crossings and railroad termini are designated by *italic* letters, referring to marginal notes.

	Miles.	
a St. Louis.....	0	
Alton.....	25	
Jersey Landing....	10	35
Grafton.....	4	39
Mason's Landing..	2	41
Milan.....	8	49
Johnson's Land'g.	3	52
Capau de Gris.....	15	67
Worthington's Landing.....	10	77
Hamburg.....	10	87
Clarksville	15	102
Louisiana.....	12	114
Scott's Landing....	6	120
Cincinnati.....	10	130
Saverton.....	8	138
b Hannibal.....	7	145
Marion City	12	157
c Quincy.....	9	166
La Grange.....	10	176
Canton.....	7	183
Tully.....	1	184
Gregory's Land'g...	12	196
Alexandria & Warsaw	6	202
d Keokuk & Hamilton.....	5	207
Nashville.....	8	215
e Montrose.....	4	219
Galena.....	13	442
m Dubuque and Dunleith	25	467
Well's Landing....	12	479
Waupaton.....	8	487
Buena Vista.....	5	492
Cassville	5	497
Guttenberg.....	10	507
Clayton	12	519
Wyalusing.....	4	523
n McGregor's Landing.....	7	530
Prairie du Chien...	3	533
Red House.....	4	537
Johnson's Land'g.	2	539
Lynxville.....	14	553
Lafayette.....	10	563
Columbus.....	2	565
Lansing	2	567
De Soto.....	6	573
Victory.....	6	579
Warner's Landing.	12	591
Brownsville.....	8	599
p La Crosse.....	12	611
Manton.....	3	614
Dacotah.....	9	623
Hammond's Landing.....	2	625

a Chicago and St. Louis, Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis, and Ohio and Miss. R. R. *east;* North Mo., *north;* Iron M'tn *south;* Pacific west; and S. W. Branch of Pacific, *south-west.*

b Gt. western and Wabash Valley R. R. *east;* Hannibal and St. Joseph R.R. *west.*

c Chicago, Bur'l and Quincy R. R. *east;* H. and St. Joseph R. R. *west.*

d Keokuk, Mt. Pl't and Muscatine R. R. *north;* Keokuk and Min. R. R. *west.*

e Keokuk, Ft. DesMoines R. R. *south* to Keokuk.

m Ill. Central R.R. *south and east;* Dubuque and Sioux City R.R *west & s.w.*

n McGregor and Western R.R. *north-west.*

o Milwaukie and Prairie du Chien R.R. *east.*

p Lacrosse and Milwaukee R.R. *east.*

		Miles.
Nauvoo	2	221
Fort Madison	10	231
Pontoosuc	6	237
Dallas	3	240
Burlington	15	255
f Oquawka	15	270
Kerthsburg	12	282
New Boston	6	288
Newark	2	290
Port Louisa	8	298
g Muscatine	15	313
Drury's Landing	4	317
Fairport	5	322
Buffalo	12	334
h Rock Island and Davenport	12	346
Moline Landing	4	350
Hampton	8	358
Leclaire	6	364
Port Byron and Parkhurst	1	365
Princeton	3	368
Cordova	1	369
Camanche	10	379
Albany	2	381
i Clinton	5	386
k Fulton City and Lyons	3	389
Sabula	18	407
l Savannah	2	409
Huntsville	12	421
Belleview	8	429
Catlin	3	628
Richmond	1	629
Trempelean	5	634
Lamoile	2	636
Homer	5	641
Minneoush	1	642
q Winona	5	647
Wild's Landing	5	652
Mountain City	5	657
Mount Vernon	10	667
Minneiska	3	670
West Newton	5	675
Alma	8	681
Wabashaw	8	688
Nelson's Landing	2	690
Pepin	2	692
N. Pepin, Johnstown, Lake City, Central Point, Florence, Newhan, Well's Landing, and Harrisburg, all on Lake Pepin		
Wacouta	22	714
Redwing	6	720
Diamond Bluff	12	732
Point Prescott	12	744
Point Douglass	1	745
Hastings	2	747
Pine Bend	12	759
Red-Rock	7	766
Caposia	3	769
r St. Paul	6	775

f Chicago, Bur'l and Quincy R. R. *east;* Bur'l and Mo. River R. R. *west;* Keokuk and Carthage R.R. *east.*
g S. W. Branch Miss and Mo. R.R. *west.*
h C. and R. I. R.R. *east;* Miss. and Mo. R.R. *west.*
i Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska R.R. *west.*
k Iowa Div., Galena and Chicago R.R. *east.*
l Racine and Miss. R.R. *east.*
q Winona and St. Peters R.R. *west.*
r Minnesota and Pacific *west;* St. Paul and St. Anthony *north.*

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTIES.

ADAIR COUNTY.

This county is situated in the north-western portion of the State, and has an area of about 630 square miles. The county embraces a desirable division of prairie and timber land. The prairies extend through the county in a north and south direction, upon a "divide" between Chariton and Salt rivers. These streams and their tributaries are well timbered. Bituminous coal, and limestone and sandstone for building purposes are abundant. The soils are fertile, and well adapted to all purposes of the farmer or stock grower.

When the North Missouri is completed, as it will be at no very distant day, it will give the farmers and manufacturers a ready market at their very doors, and we anticipate a rapid growth in wealth and importance, of every county along its line.

ANDREW COUNTY

Is bounded on the west by the Missouri and Nodaway rivers, on the south by Buchanan, and separated from the Iowa line by Nodaway county. The land is fertile and rolling—more timber than prairie. The average product of farms, is, of hemp, 600 to 1000 lbs. per acre; corn 100 bushels; wheat 40; oats 30; buckwheat 50; potatoes, onions and beets, immense crops; grapes flourish finely, producing 600 to 800 gallons of wine to the acre; good yields of all kinds of grasses, and most varieties of fruit. Unimproved land is held at from $2 to $6 per acre, and improved farms at from $15 to $50—

in rare instances property can be purchased at lower figures. Water power has been improved, and is in use on the One-hundred and Two, the Platte and Nodaway.

Savannah, the county seat, is five miles from the Missouri river, and twelve miles from St. Joseph.

ATCHINSON COUNTY

Is situated in the extreme north-western part of the State. This is a new county—first settled in 1840, and in 1860 had 4663 inhabitants. About one-half of the county is level and undulating, and the other half somewhat broken—commonly calling "rolling" land. The soil is fertile and well adapted to farming and grazing purposes. Corn, wheat, oats, hemp, and tobacco, are the principal products. Farmers and mechanics are greatly needed, land is cheap, good water power, unimproved upon the Nishnabotana, Tarkeo, and Rock Creek. Facilities for reaching market are offered by the Missouri river, which washes the western border of the county, and the St. Joseph and Council Bluffs' railroad in course of construction, which will traverse the county. See statistical tables for population, amount of unentered land, &c.

AUDRAIN COUNTY

Is situated north from the centre of the State, and embraces an area of 680 square miles. The face of the country is generally rich, undulating prairie, interspersed with timber—about three-fourths being prairie. Being on the high lands, or "divide" between the Mississippi and the Missouri, the climate is healthy, and the

numerous streams running north, south and east, furnish a good supply of water. The soil is well adapted to the growth of grasses of all kinds, oats and corn—hence is favorable for stock-growing. All kinds of grain, grasses, fruit and vegetables raised here, and farmers will find excellent land, favorably located, at low prices, and a good demand for all kinds of produce. The county is traversed by the North Missouri railroad, affording good facilities for reaching market. Manufactories of woolen goods, farming utensils, carriages, wagons, &c., could be established at Mexico, the county seat, profitably. The country trade from Mexico extends 25 miles in every direction.

BARRY COUNTY.

This county is situated in the south-west corner of the State. The land is generally undulating and fertile, with a good division of prairie and timber. Great inducements are here offered to those wishing to engage in farming, mining, manufacturing or stock raising. There are few counties in the State where each of the above branches of industry can be prosecuted more successfully. All kinds of grain, fruit and vegetables do well and return an abundant yield. The great drawback to this section is the want of an outlet to market, but the day is not very distant, when the south-western branch of the Pacific railroad will be completed. The northern part of the county is well supplied with good building material, and lead ore in considerable quantities have been found. Mines opened in town. 25, range 25, with success.

BARTON COUNTY.

Is situated on the western boundary of the State. It is generally high table lands, level enough for agricultural purposes, but well drained. The land is principally prairie, interspersed with extensive groves of timber, consisting of linn, hickory, oak, locust, walnut, sycamore, cedar, cottonwood and elm, of which there will be sufficient for all practical purposes. The gravelly ridges are admirably adapted to fruit culture. Coal is abundant in many parts of the county, and several beds have been opened and worked with success. Limestone and sandstone, clays and sands for building are very abundant. The county is in a prosperous condition, and presents great inducements to stock growers.

BATES COUNTY

Is on the western boundary of the State, near the middle on a north and south line. The territory now embraced within this county was first settled by Missionaries sent out by the American Board of Foreign Missions in 1818, and "Harmony Mission," where their school and church was located, is shown upon many of the older maps. (For a full history of the operations of this mission, see "Missouri As It Is," in 1865, page 184.)

Bates county is situated upon the dividing ground between the waters of Grand River on the north, and Marias des Cigne on the south. The prairies are high, rich and rolling; the only poor land in the county being that upon the high limestone ridges, which are covered with timber. In the north-west portion of the county,

the prairies are large. The bottoms along the larger streams are well timbered. Springs are abundant, indications of lead and iron. Lands can be purchased here on very reasonable terms.

BENTON COUNTY

Is situated in the west central part of the State. The general character of the country is broken; about one-fourth being undulating prairie, (the north portion,) the remainder rough timber land. There are some excellent bottom lands in the central part under a good state of cultivation. The streams, (shown upon the map,) are cold, clear, rapid, and generally gravelly bottomed, and in many places the towering cliffs that overhang the streams, crowned by cedars hanging from fissures in the rocks, render the scenery truly grand. Excellent water power unimproved—a capital opening for saw or grist mills. The Osage river is navigable as high as Manoa, a new town twenty miles from the western boundary line of the State. Warsaw, the county seat, is the principal shipping point for this county. The S. W. Branch Pacific R.R. will pass through the adjoining county, north. The crops usually raised are corn, wheat, oats, rye, tobacco, &c. Mules and horses valued at $50,000 have been annually sold from this county—driven south. Lead ore is abundant, and mines are already opened. There were last spring, 110,000 acres of unentered land in the county.

BOLLINGER COUNTY

Is situated in the south-east part of the State. Was formed in 1850, principally from Cape Girardeau. The

general surface of the county is broken, but the land is fertile and well timbered. Most kinds of grain and vegetables yield abundant crops. Beds of iron ore exist in the county, but have not to the present time been worked. Immese beds of Kaolin, so highly prized in Europe, for the manufacture of porcelain or iron-stone, china-ware, are found in this county. Also, pipe or ball clay, and extensive deposits of the best quality of fire clay, for the manufacture of fire bricks or "glass-pots." Some of the latter has been subjected to 140 degrees Fahrenheit without affecting it in the least. The proper material for glazing porcelain ware is also abundant. The county seat, Dallas, is but 25 miles from the Mississippi river at Cape Girardeau. The railroad from Ironton to Cape Girardeau is projected through the county. Here is a splendid opening for capitalists to establish porcelain or glass ware manufactories.

BOONE COUNTY

Is situated near the centre of the State, and the territory now embraced in the county, was first settled in 1815. The northern portion of the county is generally undulating—the southern portion principally broken. About three-fourths of the county is timber land, affording an abundant supply for all practical purposes. The soil is, much of it, of the bluff formation, and from an analysis made by Dr. Litton for the State Geological Survey, this is shown to be "the very best soil for wheat and rye in the State," and "well adapted to corn, tobacco, oats and grasses." In many portions of the county the soil is

peculiarly adapted to fruit culture. This county offers the immigrant a good variety of soil, an abundance of timber, inexhaustible beds of coal, excellent schools and good openings for any kind of business. About seven miles from Columbia is "Connor's cave," the entrance to which is twenty feet wide, and eight feet high, which is said to have been penetrated several miles.

BUCHANAN COUNTY

Is situated in the west north-west part of the State, bounded on the west by the Missouri river which separates it from Kansas. This county is principally made up of undulating—commonly called "rolling prairie" land. There is a good growth of timber along the margins of the streams, and here and there fine groves upon the prairies. The soil is deep and very fertile, producing all kinds of grain, grasses, fruit, and vegetables found in this latitude. Some farmers have produced as high as 1500 lbs. hemp to the acre, 125 bushels of corn, and proportionately large crops of wheat, rye, oats, &c., and fruit and vegetables yield largely. The "Platte Country," of which this is a portion, has a world-wide fame for its fertility and deep soil. The climate is healthy, salubrious, and free from miasmatic influences. Farming implements, mill machinery, household furniture, woolen and cotton fabrics, boots and shoes, and scores of other articles could be manufactured here to advantage. St. Joseph, the commercial city of the county, is one of the most flourishing business points in the State. Being the western terminus of the Hanni-

bal and St. Joseph railroad, and in direct communication with all points in the east, makes this the entreport for the shipment of produce, peltries and furs from a section of country traversed by the navigable Missouri for 2000 miles to the north-west, while the trade from the plains and territories beyond is immense. Capitalists, manufacturers, mechanics, farmers, and all classes of immigrants will here find great attractions.

BUTLER COUNTY

In the south-eastern portion of the State, is bounded on the south by the Arkansas State line. A good portion of the land has been returned as "swamp land," but can principally be reclaimed by drains and levees. A portion of the south half of the county is frequently overflowed, which until drained makes it unfit for permanent improvement, unless it be for cranberry culture, for which both the soil and climate is said to be well adapted, and from which some farmers can realize handsome profits. Some of the very best of farming lands are in this county, and, as an old resident says, "there are few localities where farmers can make a comfortable living and lay up money easier than here." Of timber, the growth on the high ground is principally beach and white oak; in the bottoms a mixed growth. Groves of cypress flourish in the bottoms of the St. Francis, a short distance from Chalk Bluffs. Felix R. Brunot, of Pittsburg, purchased 1500 acres of very rich hematite iron ore land at Indian Ford, where he contemplates establishing extensive iron works at an early day.

There are other immense beds of iron through the county. The South-East Missouri Railroad Company, chartered by the last legislature, will pass through the north-east corner of Butler county. Immigrants and capitalists will find inducements for favorable investment in mineral lands, farming, grazing or manufacturing. Black river is navigable to within fifteen miles of Poplar Bluff.

CALDWELL COUNTY

Is situated in the Northwest quarter of the State, and was first settled by the Mormons in 1835. The face of the county is principally undulating prairie, with an abundance of timber in groves along the water courses. The soil is very fertile and well adapted to farming and grazing; embracing extensive natural meadows, an abundance of good stock water, a deep and lasting soil that produces all kinds of grain and fruit that grow in this climate, with but little waste land in the county. For manufacturing purposes there is good water power on the Shoal, Log and Brush creeks, and Crooked Run—unimproved, excepting on Shoal creek. Capitalists, manufacturers, mechanics, farmers and laborers of all classes will find good inducements for investment and choice localities for business.

CALLAWAY COUNTY

Is situated in the east central part of the State, and was first settled in 1818. The surface of the county along the river is level and fertile, the northern portion being broken and hilly, extending out upon the ridge which

divides the waters of the Mississippi from those of the Missouri. About one-third of the county is prairie. Beds of bituminous coal underlie the county, estimated to be twenty-four feet thick in some places; iron ore, marble, fine grained limestone, potter's clay, and extensive banks of cannel coal are found in the county, all in quantities that pay for working. Beds of very fine marble exists in this county, pronounced superior to any found in the United States, and inferior to none but Italian. This is situated but six miles from Fulton. This county embraces a great variety of soil, and is adapted to the various purposes of agriculture, stock growing and fruit culture. A more minute description of this county will be found in "Missouri As It Is."

CAMDEN COUNTY

Is situated in the south central part of the State. The face of the country is rolling and some portions broken, and well timbered, except in the extreme south-eastern corner. There is but little prairie in the county. The surface may be said to be made up of a succession of hills, valleys, and beautiful woodlands. The soil is rich and productive. The hills of the Big and Little Niangua are truly picturesque, while the water power of these streams, together with their fine forests of oak, walnut, cherry, and a variety of other timber are objects of great interest to mechanics and manufacturers. A single spring on the Big Niangua furnishes water enough for any amount of machinery. Good flouring and saw mills, carding machine, woolen factories, grist mills, etc., would pay well upon the capital invested, as the water

power is abundant, the raw material at hand, and the home market would fully equal the supply. There is both lead and iron in this county, and 310,000 acres of land subject to entry at $1 25.

CAPE GIRARDEAU COUNTY,

In the south-eastern part of the State, was first settled by Frenchmen in 1794. (For a full history of the early settlement, see "Missouri As It Is in 1865," pages 208 and 209.) The southern portion of the county is mostly level; the other portions present a moderately uneven surface, very little more than enough to insure good drainage, unless it be in the first range of hills adjacent to the Mississippi river, in the north-east part of the county, some of which are abrupt. It is a heavily timbered country—no prairie. The timber consists of poplar, ash, sugar, maple, cherry, elm, beech, and the varieties of walnut, hickory, oak, etc., in abundance. The oak and poplar near the river has been pronounced the best in the Mississippi Valley for boat building purposes. The soil is very fertile, and produces an abundant yield of corn, wheat, oats, the different grasses and tobacco. The different varieties of fruits and vegetables are cultivated with profit. The country is well watered and good water power on some of the streams. The city of Cape Girardeau is built upon a solid bed of marble, which rock is very hard, compact, does not crack from the action of frost, and is within one per cent. of pure lime. This marble has been used in neighboring cities, to some extent, for building purposes.

Besides, here are beds of variegated marbles—the white and black, the purple, red and white, and the yellow and white, all susceptible of a fine polish. These marbles are all convenient to the city. This country is increasing in population and wealth, and great inducements are offered to all classes of immigrants.

CARROLL COUNTY

Is situated on the north bank of the Missouri river, in the north central part of the State. The general character of the country is undulating or rolling, not very fertile, with a good supply of timber land, for all practical purposes. Almost every variety of location, bluff or valley, timber or prairie, can be found in this county, and many beautiful locations for large stock farms, for which the climate and location render this county peculiarly adapted. The soil is generally favorable to the cultivation of all kinds of grain, grasses, fruit, and root crops that flourish in this latitude. Stone coal is abundant; lead ore has been found in various localities, also some pieces of iron ore; but no systematic mining has been done. Excellent quarries suitable for grindstones, also good building stone, are abundant. There are in this county several mounds rising from one to four hundred and fifty feet above the level of the surrounding country. Bogart's is the highest, then Stokes' Potato Hill Mound, etc. Out of Bogart's Mound, (situated a little way north of the centre of the county,) is an oil spring, from which the people of that vicinity have taken oil for lubricating purposes for years. We

anticipate that the Petroleum fever will be prevalent there at an early day, and should not be surprised if a valuable oil spring would there be developed. Lead ore has been found in several portions of the county, but no mines have been opened.

CARTER COUNTY

Is situated in Southeast Missouri; the surface quite broken and heavily timbered, with fertile valleys which produce good farm products, while the slopes of the hill sides are well adapted to the culture of the vine, and all kinds of fruit. The same minerals so abundant in all the counties surrounding it also exist here—especially iron and copper. The scenery along the Current river is truly grand. The steep, rugged cliffs of pure white limestone, are overshadowed by pines of every size, from the beautiful little dwarf that clings to the sides and crevices of the projecting rocks to the giant old sentinels that tower up from the summit of the cliff. Here the cascades that rush through perpendicular walls, or murmur through the little valleys and natural bowers, tarrying here and there on the way, in beautiful pebble-bottomed ponds, in whose crystal waters the speckled trout are found in abundance. This is a favorite section of the State for fishing and sporting parties. Most excellent water power exists along the Current river.

CASS COUNTY

Is situated on the very western border of the State. About one-eighth is bottom land, and very nearly all tillable. There is scarce a solitary 160 acres in the

county but will furnish a good living to a large family. The surface is undulating, principally prairie, but a great abundance of timber—black walnut, hickory, all varieties of oak, sycamore, elm, locust, box-elder, black, blue and white ash, wild plums and native grapes very plenty. Valuable limestone quarries furnish an abundance of building stone. All kinds of grain, grasses, fruit and vegetables yield abundantly. Both native and cultivated fruit of all kinds very plenty. Springs are numerous—stock water abundant—wells reached in 12 to 18 feet—pure limestone water. Fine coal mines open eight miles south from Harrisonville, also numerous coal banks in western part of the county. Blue grass grows spontaneously. Excellent water power on the tributaries of Grand river, for grist mills and manufactories. This is a splendid grazing country. The county is traversed by the Pacific railroad. Farmers, stock-growers or manufacturers will find rare inducements in Cass county.

CEDAR COUNTY,

In the south-western part of the State, is undulating with about an equal division of prairie and timber. Stone coal is abundant, but used only for neighborhood purposes. The soil is fertile, well adapted to all agricultural purposes, and especially to stock raising and fruit growing. Unimproved water power upon the Big and Little Sac, and Cedar Creek. There was in March 20,000 acres of vacant government land, subject to entry at $1,25.

CHARITON COUNTY.

This county is situated on the Missouri river, in the north central part of the State. The soil and climate of "old Chariton" may be understood, when we state that this has for some years past been one of the largest tobacco growing counties in the State. Corn has been produced so exclusively in years past, as to be dull at ten and twelve and a half cents per bushel. The spontaneous products of the forests and prairies furnished an abundance of food for stock, so that there was poor demand for corn at home or abroad. Coal is abundant in every region of the county, but only surface veins have yet been opened, except in one or two regions. (For a detailed history of Chariton county from its first settlement, description of the coal formation, and the statistics of various crops grown—too lengthy for this work—see "Missouri As It Is in 1865," pages 217 to 226 inclusive.

CHRISTIAN COUNTY.

This new county is situated in the south-eastern portion of the State—was organized in 1859. The face of the country is undulating—some portions rather broken, generally heavily timbered, with excellent soil in the valleys and upon some of the uplands. (See description of Greene county, from which it was formed.) The soil and climate both adapt this county to fruit culture and stock growing. Extensive deposits of iron ore have been found in this county, also, small quantities of lead and copper ore, but no attention as yet given to mining.

The location of these mineral deposits are shown upon the "Geological Map of Missouri" just issued in pocket form. There were in March, 1865, 197,000 acres of Government land in this county subject to entry at the Booneville Land Office.

CLARKE COUNTY

Forms the extreme north-east corner of the State, and is separated from Iowa by the DesMoines river and from Illinois by the Mississippi. It is also watered by the Fox and Waconda rivers, which with their tributaries are skirted with groves of timber, while the rolling "divides" between them are prairie. This county is advantageously situated at the mouth of one of the richest valleys in the great and fertile west. If the north line of the county was continued due east until it reached the Mississippi river, making Clarke a square county, it would give her about a dozen towns now in Iowa, including the cities of Keokuk and Fort Madison, all of which she now has for a local market if desirable. The soil of the county is rolling and fertile, well calculated for farming purposes. The timber (of which there is a a good supply,) consists of oak, hickory, elm, etc. There are several banks of good stone coal in the county, and some excellent cannel coal. Farmers and mechanics of all kinds will find in this county good business locations.

CLAY COUNTY

Is situated in the west north-west part of the State, on the Missouri river. The face of the country is somewhat

broken, and generally well timbered, with small prairies in various portions of the county. The soil is remarkably fertile, and the county well watered. This county is noted for its fine farms and wealthy, intelligent farmers and stock growers. According to a recent census, Clay was one of the most productive agricultural counties in the State; notwithstanding which, there were at that time 142,661 acres of unimproved land in the county. Clay was foremost to organize teacher's institutes, and the citizens have always manifested more liberality and enterprise in the support of schools, than any other county in the State in proportion to her population. There are several first class ably conducted seminaries in the county. Farmers, manufacturers, mechanics and business men of all classes, will here find fertile soil, a healthy climate, abundance of timber and building materials, good prices and a ready market for all products either agricultural or mechanical, and an honest, industrious, and hospitable people.

CLINTON COUNTY

Is situated in the north-western part of the State, bounded on the west and south by Buchanan, Platte and Clay, which separate this county from the Missouri river. About two-thirds of the area of this county is undulating prairie land, fertile and easily tilled; the remaining one-third is timber land, confined principally to the water courses and valleys. Blue and gray limestone and sandstone are abundant in some portions of the county, and there are indications of coal in several

localities, though no thorough investigations have been made, as fuel is plenty. Several of the streams are rapid and have unimproved mill seats upon them. Except in large prairies, springs are quite numerous. The soil is fertile and will produce good crops of all kinds of grass, grain, fruit and vegetables grown in this latitude. Honest, industrious, loyal farmers and mechanics will here find a healthy climate, good soil, and a market for all kinds of articles they can produce.

COLE COUNTY

Is situated on the Missouri river, near the centre of the State. The face of the country is generally rolling or broken, with thin soil, generally well adapted to the growth of small grain and fruits of all kinds. On the bottoms of the Missouri, Osage and Moreau, is good alluvial soil, very fertile, embracing perhaps one-fourth the area of the county. The soil and climate are favorable to fruit culture; the peaches seldom fail, and all kinds of fruits, including the grape, yield abundantly. The interior of the county is drained by Moreau creek, which rises so rapidly and to such a height, that it is upon some maps called a river. Fish are numerous in this stream; and it is related by a former representative from this county who had a mill upon the Moreau, that the fish were so numerous as to frequently clog the wheels and stop the mill. Then the only alternative was to shut the gate and beat the water with poles, to drive them away! The Capitol of the State, Jefferson City, is located in this county, and the beautiful limestone from which the Capitol building is constructed, is

very abundant, forming a stratum of upwards of forty feet in thickness, in the bluffs upon which Jefferson City is situated. Limestone suitable for making hydraulic cement is found in the bluffs above the city, and sandstone, for building, and sand and clay for brick are also abundant, Timber in great variety and of good size is found on the bluffs and in the valleys. (For history of Cole county, see Missouri As It Is, pages 233, and 235.) Both lead ore and coal are found in this county, but no systematic mining has been done.

COOPER COUNTY

Is situated on the south side of the Missouri river, in the central part of the State. The face of the country is gently undulating, and advantageously diversified with timber and prairie—there are very few counties possessing a more equal division of what is so desirable to farmers—prairie and timber land. The alluvial soil occupies a large area in the bottoms of the Missouri, the Lamine and the Little Saline, and is generally covered with a heavy growth of cottonwood, sycamore, elm, box-elder, sugar-tree, white maple, red birch, white, black and blue ash, coffee tree, honey locust, the various kinds of oaks and hickories, red-bud, hackberry, willows and grape. The soil of the county at large, is very fertile and well adapted to all the purposes of agriculture. Springs, both fresh and mineral, are abundant—several of which are classed as "brine" and "sulphur." Chouteau Spring, about ten miles from Boonville, has a wide reputation as a pleasant and healthy watering place.

Water bursts from the earth in four places, within a short distance from each other. The amount of water discharged is ten gallons per minute, or 14,000 gallons per day, and the gas that escapes at least two gallons per minute. The most extensive manufactory in the county is that of the "Booneville Wine Company," about one mile above Boonville. Their vineyard and orchard embraces upwards of 100 acres. The lands are admirably suited to grape culture. Haas' catawba has a wide reputation. An extensive woolen factory, and an agricultural implement manufactory are much needed, and would prove profitable investments.

CRAWFORD COUNTY

Is situated southeast of the center of the State. This has been called the "Mother of Counties," from the fact that for many years her borders extended to the western part of the State. County after county has, from time to time, been cut from her western and southern borders, and the *finale* was accomplished in the formation of Phelps county, in 1857. The county embraces a great variety of soil—bottom, valley, table land, prairie and sandy soils. It is well adapted to corn, wheat, oats, grasses, fruit and vegetables. Stock growing would pay well here. The valleys of the large streams are frequently heavily timbered. Iron, lead and copper are abundant in the county, and coal has been found in two or three places. The localities of these minerals are shown upon the new geological map of Missouri, just issued by the author of this Hand-book. The Southwest

Branch of the Pacific Railroad traverses the northwest portion of the county.

DADE COUNTY

Is situated in the south-western part of the State. The face of the country is undulating, and in some portions broken—more prairie than timber. The soil is generally fertile, and well adapted to the various purposes of agriculture, horticulture, and stock raising. Water power is abundant—upon some of the streams unimproved. Iron, copper, and coal have been found in various parts of the county, but no mines have been worked to any considerable extent. Timber enough along the valleys for practical purposes. The mildness of the climate, abundance of native and cultivated grasses, and of stock water, render this county well adapted to stock growing. Thousands of cattle have been driven from here to Utah and California. There were, on the 1st of March, about 30,000 acres of government land in this county, subject to entry at the Booneville Land Office. For population, and location of minerals, see "Parker's Geological Map of Missouri" just published.

DALLAS COUNTY

Is situated in the south-west central part of the State. Both the surface and soil of the county are diversified. A portion of the county is quite level, or undulating, and some parts broken and rough. The prairies have generally a sub-soil of red clay, which upon experiment has been pronounced well adapted to farming purposes, but we question whether it can be relied upon for grain.

The timber land is rocky, but the soil is black and fertile, especially in the valleys. The ridges, which by many have been considered as barren and worthless, we find generally covered with wide spreading arbors of native grape vines, yielding largely of several varieties of wild grapes, which is conclusive evidence of their adaptation to grape and fruit culture. Bryces' Spring, in T. 34, R. 18, "rises in a secluded valley and flows away—a river." It discharges more than 126 cubic feet of water per second, or 10,927,872 cubic feet per day. Lead ore has been found in several localities. The Southwest Branch Pacific railroad will pass near the southern boundary of the county.

DAVIESS COUNTY

Is situated in the north-western part of the State. Surface generally undulating—some portions nearly level—one-half prairie, the remainder hard-wood timber. The county is well watered, and forms a part of the "Grand River Country," so famous for its fertility. The soil is well adapted to farming, grazing, and fruit growing. At the last sale, of what had been returned as "swamp lands," in this county, the competition was so great that considerable of the land sold for $20 per acre, and none for less than $2 50—the average price about $12 per acre. Farmers will make a note of this.

DEKALB COUNTY

Is in the north-western part of the State. The soils of the county are fertile and well adapted to the culture of hemp, corn, wheat, oats, tobacco, etc. Hemp has been

regarded as the most profitable crop—yielding from 1000 to 1500 pounds to the acre, which costs, say $25 per acre to raise and prepare for market, and was quoted in February, '65, at from $135 to 165 per ton for undressed—good to choice at St. Louis. Small grains yield abundantly. Horses, mules, cattle and sheep, do well and stock raising is profitable. Building stone, clay for bricks, and hard-wood timber, abundant. The general surface is undulating, and diversified by prairies and woodlands. The Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad passes through the southern border of the county.

DENT COUNTY

Is in the south-eastern portion of the State—centrally situated on the dividing ridge, miscalled the "Ozark mountains." This ridge has very few of the characteristics of a *mountain*. It is here a wide table land having an altitude of about 1000 feet above St. Louis. The top of the divide is formed of the second sandstone of the Missouri Geological Survey, and under this the third magnesian limestone. The stratum of sandstone is from 60 to 100 feet thick, and covered with a yellow pine forest. Extensive white oak groves along the south side of the main divide and its branches between the water courses. Both timber and prairie lands are fertile—the former predominating. In the northern part of the county is an extensive specular iron field, and in the southern, extensive hematite iron banks. Several veins of copper have also been discovered. (For location of minerals, see "Parker's Geological Map of Missouri.")

Good openings are presented for capitalists, miners, mechanics of all kinds, farmers and stock growers.

DOUGLAS COUNTY,

In the southern part of the State, is generally sterile and broken, and a great portion of the land unfit for cultivation—valuable only for the excellent pine, oak, and walnut timber that abound throughout the county. There were in 1860, twelve saw mills and eight flouring mills, all propelled by water power, furnishing lumber to adjoining counties. The soil and climate are well adapted to fruit and grape culture, corn, wheat, potatoes, turnips, rye, tobacco; and the usual varieties of grasses are profitably produced in the valleys. More mechanics are wanted, and persons with energy and capital to engage in grape culture, and above all—a corps of good school teachers. There were in March, 1865, 400,900 acres of government land subject to entry.

DUNKLIN COUNTY

Is situated in the extreme southeastern portion of the State, and extends 36 miles south of the general southern line—reaching 36° north latitude. The shape of the county is oblong, its length north and south being 45 miles, with an average width of about 11 miles. The county is well watered—too well—by the Whitewater, St. Francois, and numerous lakes and ponds. This county, together with several adjoining, was severely injured by the earthquakes of 1811–12, since which time a great portion of it has been what is termed "swamp land." Many of these swamps can be reclaimed by drainage, with but little expense, and will then be among

the most fertile lands in the State. The Legislature in 1849–50 passed a bill making an appropriation for the reclamation of swamp lands of southeast Missouri, but nothing of importance has been done toward it. There are some good farms in the county, and the land is everywhere very fertile. According to the Surveyor General's Report, several portions laid down in the survey, and generally shown on maps as lakes or swamps, are now among the best farms in the county, Whether this has been an error on the part of surveyors. or that by some natural causes these lakes have become dry land, is a question for investigation.

FRANKLIN COUNTY

Is situated in the southeastern part of the State, on the south side of the Missouri river, which forms its northern boundary. The surface is broken, consisting chiefly of ranges of hills, elevated from 100 to 300 feet above the level of adjacent streams, and often separated from each other by deep valleys—some of them very narrow, others wide. The general direction of the main ridges are northeast and southwest. In the southern part of the county the surface is very uneven. The numerous rapid streams afford an abundance of water, and the valleys are fertile. Franklin is one of the best timbered counties in the State, and there is but one small prairie in the whole county. This county is particularly rich in minerals. There is fully thirty lead mines in the county, and four Scotch-hearth lead furnaces. Brown hematite iron ore is found in several places in the southeast part of the county. A fine bed of Alabaster has

also recently been discovered. This mineral region is traversed by the Southwest Branch of Pacific railroad, and by the Maramec river, affording superior facilities for taking the mineral to St. Louis. Fully one-half of the county is a lead-field, and ore may be looked for in workable quantities, in almost every section of land in this part of the country. There were 14,000 acres of unentered land in the county in March, 1865.

GASCONADE COUNTY

Is situated on the right bank of the Missouri river, and next west of Franklin (last described), to which, in many respects, it is quite similar. The north and east half of the county is hilly and broken, and in some places bold flint-hills or knobs occur, which are entirely destitute of timber and unfit for cultivation. Lead ore is reported to have been found in some of these flint ridges, but others think it mixed—with uncertainty. The valleys are very fertile, and a number of superior farms, of bottom land, are under a good state of cultivation. The prairies are small, dry and fertile. The county is very well watered. Along the banks of the Gasconade are a number of saltpetre caves, which were profitably worked several years since. Some of these caves are large and interesting, consisting frequently of a succession of rooms joined to each other by arched halls of a considerable height. This county is principally settled by Germans, who devote more attention to grape culture than to farming. Large tracts of land are occupied by well-cultivated vineyards, especially in the vicinity of

Hermann, and we are assured that grape culture and wine making is more profitable than any other branch of agriculture or horticulture. However, all kinds of grain, fruit and vegetables produce well. For population, unentered land, and location of minerals, see "Geological Map of Missouri." See also chapter on Grape Culture in "Missouri As It Is in 1865"—to lengthy for insertion in this work.

GENTRY COUNTY,

Is situated in the northwestern part of the State, bounded on the north by the Iowa State Line. The face of the country is undulating, diversified with prairie and timber, and well watered by Grand river and its tributaries. Indications of rich beds of copper and an excellent quality of bituminous coal have been found, but no banks or mines have been opened. The soil is very fertile, and well adapted to the production of all grains and grasses suitable to this climate. The county is settled by intelligent, industrious people, and immigrants will here find excellent inducements for any kind of business.

GREENE COUNTY,

Situated in the south-western part of the State, is, topographically speaking, higher than any of the adjacent country, and the streams are all clear and rapid. The prairies are large, rich and beautiful, skirted by timber along the streams, and in small groves. Occasional "barrens" intervene which are stony and sparsely timbered. Though timber is not very abundant, there

is sufficient for all practical purposes. The elevated ridges, erroneously named "Ozark mountains," extend through this county. The soil is not as deep and fertile as in many portions of the State, yet it is considered a good agricultural district and is well adapted to the culture of all kinds of cereals, grasses, and produces an abundant yield of fruit. It is peculiarly adapted to grape culture, and the neglected "barrens" contain all the elements to insure success in vine growing, and with proper management would yield a greater profit than many of the farms that produce 25 to 30 bushels of wheat to the acre. Peaches grow large, and seldom fail. The country is well watered, as is shown upon the map, besides large springs of clear, cold water are abundant, some of which furnish excellent water power for manufacturing. Of minerals, there are beds of iron, copper and lead, but no systematic mining has yet been done. The Southwest Branch of the Pacific railroad will traverse the county when completed. The variety of soil, mild and healthy climate, advantageous natural position and certain market for all farm products, and remunerative wages for all kinds of labor are inducements which immigrants should not overlook.

GRUNDY COUNTY

Is situated in the northern part of the State, about midway between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. The surface is undulating, and well watered by tributaries of Grand river. The table lands and divides are generally prairie, and the streams are skirted with timber, afford-

ing sufficient for fencing and fuel if properly husbanded. However, groves should be planted, and then there will be no question about the supply. The soil is very rich and well adapted to all farming purposes. Turnips have been raised in this county by Mr. Osborn, which, after being closely trimmed, weighed eleven pounds three ounces; and James Wynn has produced corn, one ear of which contained 1383 grains, all well filled, and a radish weighing four pounds three ounces. Mr. Isaac Froman raised in one season, upon a piece of ground two feet by fifteen, first ten bushels of onions, and afterward eight bushels of turnips. Farmers will find good land at low prices. Mechanics and machinists are wanted to supply the demand in their line. Excellent water power and good localities for saw and grist mills. School teachers —*that are teachers*—are wanted. Loyal, energetic men, from whatever clime, will here find a hearty welcome, and cannot but reap a rich reward for their labor.

HARRISON COUNTY,

Situated in the north northwestern part of the State, is bounded on the north by the Iowa State line. The surface is principally prairie, but in some sections broken. The timber is mostly confined to the margins of water courses, and consists of white, black, pin, and burr oak, walnut, sugar tree, maple, linn, sycamore, birch, cherry, cottonwood, hackberry, ash, hickory, etc., which skirt the streams, and stand here and there in groves. The soil is generally fertile, and produces all kinds of grain, fruit and vegetables that grow in this latitude. There

are fifteen saw mills and three flouring mills on Grand river and Big Creek. There is other fine water power unimproved. The inducements to immigration are—rich soil, good timber, healthy climate, clear, rapid streams, and good demand for all articles produced. This is an excellent county for stock growing.

HENRY COUNTY,

Formerly called *Rives,* is situated in the western part of the State. The face of the country is undulating—neither level or broken—about one-third timber and the remainder prairie. Early settlers hesitated about locating upon the larger prairies, owing to the lack of timber for fuel, but there have since been found extensive banks of coal and these objections are removed. So in many parts of this State, it will be observed that where a superficial examination indicates the absence of some important native element of wealth, deep research and thorough investigation generally prove the existence of hidden treasures, which more than compensate for the seeming deficiency. The soil is very fertile, and well adapted to all farming purposes. The county is well calculated for stock growing, as timothy, blue-grass, clover, and native prairie grass grow finely. Iron and coal are both found in the county. There were 4,500 acres of government land, unentered, in March. Land Office at Booneville.

HICKORY COUNTY

Is situated near the centre of the southwest quarter of the State. The land is generally fertile, undulating, and

in some places broken, with about an equal amount of prairie and timber land. In this, as in most other counties, the forests are growing up rapidly since the Indians have been driven away, and the annual fires kept out. But little attention has been paid to the culture of grapes, hemp, flax, or tobacco. An average crop of wheat is about thirty bushels to the acre; corn, 100; oats, 30; buckwheat 12 to 15; potatoes 50 to 60; turnips 300. Timothy, clover, and Hungarian grass do well. There is excellent water power on the Niangua and Pomme de Terre, unimproved. Lead and iron have been found in various localities, but no mines opened. There were, in March, 95,000 acres of government land in this county, subject to entry at the Booneville Land Office.

HOLT COUNTY

Is one of the six that compose the "Platte Purchase" in the northwestern corner of the State. The first permanent settlements were made here in 1836. The general character of the surface is undulating or "rolling," with about an equal division of prairie and timber; every portion well watered. The Missouri bottom varies in width from three to ten miles, and is exceedingly fertile, being an alluvial formation, and the soil in some places is twenty-three feet deep. The prairies are also exceedingly fertile. There has been produced, several years in succession, of corn, 125 bushels to the acre; hemp, 1500 pounds; oats, 40 bushels, etc. In the season of 1859 there were 1900 bales of hemp shipped from Forest City. Hemp is the most profitable, as well as the most

certain crop, and the farmers seem inclined to devote their farms to the culture of hemp and tobacco, and the raising of stock, all of which will be immensely profitable. The inhabitants are generally intelligent, industrious, and contented. Industrious, skilful farmers, coopers, wagon-makers, carpenters, and merchants are needed. Saddlers will find here one of the best openings in the State. Teachers who are well qualified and wish to enter the field in earnest, will here find an ample scope for labor, an abundance of capital, and willing hearts and hands to aid them.

HOWARD COUNTY

Is situated on the left branch of the Missouri river, in the north central part of the State. The first settlement made in this section of country was in 1807–8, by Col. Benj. Cooper, Daniel Boone, the Hancocks and Barkleys. (See history of the early settlement of this county in "Missouri As It Is," pages 266 to 268.) The general surface of the country is undulating, and some portions are quite broken, principally covered with a good growth of timber, consisting of hickory, black and white walnut, oaks of various kinds, black and blue ash, maple, cottonwood, coffee-bean, hackberry and honey locust. There are but four *natural prairies* in the county —Spanish, Needle and Foster's on the upland, and Cooper's and the Weedy prairie on the bottomland; but through the industry and enterprise of the pioneers, thousand of acres of nature's dense forest have been transformed into cultivated farms, now graced by the

commodious farm house, and yielding abundant crops of all kinds of agricultural products. The soil of this county is exceedingly fertile, and produces an abundant yield of all kinds of grain, grasses, fruit and vegetables —farmers having gathered as high as 1500 pounds of hemp, 2000 pounds of tobacco, 100 bushels of corn, 400 of wheat, etc., to the acre. The average yield of tobacco in the vicinity of Howard county is 1000 pounds per acre, but as high as 2000 pounds have been raised on an acre in several instances. The reader can readily calculate the profits of a crop. (The very extensive tobacco manufactory of B. W. Lewis & Co., Glasgow, is fully described, illustrated, and an essay given on tobacco culture, in the larger work, "Missouri As It Is in 1865.")

HOWELL COUNTY

Is situated in the southern part of the State, bounded on the south by the Arkansas line. It has an area of 650 square miles—and is the smallest tax-paying county in the State except Shannon. For a general description of this county, the reader is referred to Oregon and Texas counties, in this work. The lands are broken and hilly, some portions being high table land, and well adapted to fruit and grape culture. The valleys, though generally narrow, are very fertile. The scenery in many portions of the county is truly grand and picturesque, the streams are clear and rapid, and the narrow, deep, rocky ravines and chasms, shaded by heavy forests of pine, render it a place of some attraction to the admirers of wild and romantic scenery. King's Mount is

a high central point, or water shed, from which streams run in every direction. Population in 1860, 3251.

IRON COUNTY,

In the southeastern part of the State, is very appropriately named. It is emphatically *the* IRON county of the Union, possessing probably a greater quantity of iron ores, of purer qualities, than the same area of territory, anywhere else on the face of the globe. Pilot Knob, which towers 581 feet above the bloomery at its base, or 1118 feet higher than the level of the Mississippi at St. Louis, covers an area of 360 acres, is principally of iron ore, which yields in working 65 per cent. The upper 141 feet of the knob is estimated to contain 31,299,012,554 pounds, or 13,972,772 tons of iron ore; then there are 440 feet of ore below, widening as it descends—its depth below the surface is unknown. The quantity is sufficient to last for centuries, and the quality for many purposes, inferior to none. Shepherd Mountain, is situated about 1¾ miles west of south from Pilot Knob. This formation is 79 feet higher that Pilot Knob—is of an oblong shape, lying northeast and southwest, nearly two miles in length, by one in width. The ores found in this Mountain are magnetic and specular oxide, and a mixture of the two. Thousands of specimens of magnetic ore (commonly called by them "loadstone,") have been procured at Shepherd's Mountain by visitors, as a curiosity on account of its polarity. There are several other mountains and hills of iron. Lead ore, gold-bearing sand, immense beds of fine marble, kaolin,

for the manufacture of iron-stone china ware, etc., are found in this county. The principal portion of the county is mountainous and broken, and a great proportion of the land unfit for general farming purposes, but generally heavily timbered with oaks, hickories, elm, ash, black walnut, hackberry, locust, red cedar and yellow pine. The valleys are fertile, and many of the hill sides peculiarly adapted to fruit culture. Some of the farmers and fruit growers in southeast Missouri have farms that now produce well, although they have been bearing crops for more than 25 years past. An extended, illustrative notice of this county, its history and capabilities will be found in "Missouri As It Is"—pages 274 to 279. Unsurpassed inducements for capitalists and mechanics. Population in 1860, 5,433. Principal towns, Ironton, Pilot Knob, Arcadia and Middlebrook.

JASPER COUNTY,

Situated in the southwest corner of the State, is bounded on the west by Kansas State line, and separated from Arkansas by Newton and McDonald counties. The surface of the country is gently undulating, with about two-thirds prairie, and the remainder timber land. The prairies are very fertile, interspersed with streams of pure running water, the courses of which are skirted with timber. The southern part of the county is underlaid with mountain limestone, containing numerous and extensive deposits of lead and zinc. As an agricultural region, this stands high—all kinds of grain, grasses, fruit and vegetable yield good crops. The heavy yield

of grasses, abundance of clear, cold spring branches, and the mild climate, renders this well adapted for stock growing. Manufacturers and capitalists will find on Spring River alone, at least fifty sites, furnishing good water power, unimproved. Good openings for all kinds of mechanics. There is an oil spring in township 34, range 28. Population in 1860, 6,607. Towns, Carthage, Sarcoxie, Fidelity, Sherwood, &c.

JACKSON COUNTY

Is situated in the northwestern portion of the State, bounded on the north by the Missouri river, and on the west by the Kansas State line. The county has an undulating surface, with a desirable division of prairie and timber, underlaid with limestone, well adapted for building purposes, and is well watered. The soil is very fertile, producing the heaviest yields of all kinds of agricultural products. The agricultural, manufacturing and commercial resources of Jackson county are second to but one or two in the State, and in some respects it has no equal. The Union Pacific railroad is completed and in operation from Kansas City, west, to Lawrence, and is being pushed forward with all possible dispatch. The Pacific railroad of Missouri will be completed to Kansas City, probably, early in June, thus making a continuous line from Kansas City to St. Louis and the East. Capitalists, manufacturers, farmers, mechanics, or any class of business men will here find ample scope for the profitable employment of their capital, labor and skill. The principal towns in the county are Indepen-

dence, the county seat, Kansas City, the heaviest commercial point west of St. Louis, Westport, Sibley, Lone Jack, New Santa Fe, etc. Population in 1860, 19,166.

JEFFERSON COUNTY

Is situated in the east central part of the State, bounded on the east by the Mississippi river. In the northern and eastern portions of the county the land is generally undulating and fertile; and in the western and southern hilly and sterile. A great proportion of the county is heavily timbered, and the land more valuable for mineral than agricultural purposes. The best farming lands are found along the Maramec and Big rivers, the Platin, Sandy and Joaquim creeks. Big River is the largest stream that traverses the county, which in ordinary seasons would be considered a creek, but it rises rapidly, retains its maximum but a few hours, and runs out rapidly. The scenery along some of the streams is beautiful, and the limestone bluffs above Selma and Rush Tower have an elevation of from 250 to 300 feet, which at a distance, resemble artificial towers. There are no "gravely ridges" but will produce excellent fruit. One farmer has 9,000 peach trees in one orchard, and we seldom see better peaches anywhere. This county appears to contain an inexhaustible amount of lead ore, also immense beds of iron, copper, white sand, etc., etc. Principal towns, Hillsboro', DeSoto, Selma and Victoria. Population in 1860, 8,861.

JOHNSON COUNTY

Is situated in the western part of the State, separated

from the Kansas State line by Cass county. A great proportion of the county is fertile prairie land, level or slightly undulating, interspersed here and there with forest trees and small groves of thrifty young timber. The county is well watered by streams, many of which originate in never-failing springs. The numerous saline springs are highly prized by stock growers. Plumbago, or black oxyde of manganese is found in Township 44, Range 24 West, section 6, which is susceptible of a fine polish, makes a clear black mark, and is used for pencils. Excellent limestone, and a five-feet thick vein of coal also exists here. A great proportion of the county is well adapted to agriculture, in all its branches. Stock-growing will pay well. The Pacific railroad traverses the county, furnishing a speedy transit for all farm products to market—passing through the centre of the county. The principal towns are Warrensburg, Knob Noster, Kingsville, Columbus, Fayetteville, Rose Hill, Cornelia, Holden, etc. Population in 1860, 13,080.

KNOX COUNTY,

In the northeastern part of the State, is separated from the Mississippi river by Lewis county, and from the Iowa line by Scotland county. The face of the country is undulating, with a desirable division of prairie and timber land. The soil is well adapted to all farming purposes, and there is no better location for stock-raising. Cattle and sheep do very well. Land is good and cheap. Some farms are offered for less than the improvements cost, because the "atmosphere is too loyal"

for the owners, and the rebels are compelled to "secede." All classes of farmers, mechanics and business men will find good inducements to locate here. Population in 1860, 1,553. Principal towns, Edina, Newark, Jeddo and Colony.

LACLEDE COUNTY

Is situated in the south central part of the State, was formed in 1849, from a portion of Pulaski, and named in honor of Pierre Laclede Liguest, the founder of St. Louis. The county is situated upon the high table lands of the Ozark range, and presents a variety of surface, from the level or moderately undulating prairie, to rugged hills and miniature mountains. In the vicinity of Big Niangua, Gasconade, and Osage Fork, the hills range from 155 to 500 feet in height, separated from each other by deep and narrow valleys. The soil of the upland is various; the light and gravelly portions are well adapted to fruit culture, and particularly favorable for grapes; while in the post-oak flats, the subsoil of clay comes nearer the surface. For many purposes this soil is superior to the alluvial, and has produced as high as 55 bushels of wheat to the acre, from 800 to 1200 pounds of tobacco, and most excellent timothy and grasses. There are in the county probably 100,000 acres of rich alluvial bottom land, much of which is under a good state of cultivation. Both iron and lead are found in the county. There are 190,000 acres of Government land subject to entry. Population in 1860, 4,861.

LAFAYETTE COUNTY

Is situated on the right bank of the Missouri river, and

separated from the Kansas line by Jackson county. The general character of the land is level or gently undulating—in some portions somewhat broken or rough. By passing over the country between Marshal and Lexington, the traveler sees some as fine country as there is in Missouri. The soil throughout the county is generally very productive, and well adapted to all the purposes of the farmer or stock-grower. We have statistics from farmers who have produced to the acre, tobacco, 800 pounds; corn, 100 bushels; wheat, 25 bushels; timothy, 2 tons; Hungarian grass, 3 tons, and fruit and vegetables in proportion. As high as 2200 pounds of hemp have been produced per acre. On the 18th of February 45 bales of choice hemp were sold in St. Louis, for the handsome price of $190 per ton. The hemp was grown by Mr. Fristow of this county. Farmers will see at a glance that this county is very well adapted to all the purposes of agriculture. The class of people most needed are qualified school teachers, practical farmers and mechanics, who have capital to improve land or establish manufactories; also carpenters, plasterers and masons. They will find here good schools and churches, good society, fertile farming land, healthy climate, wood and stone coal abundant, springs and rapid streams of water, etc. Principal towns, Lexington, Waverly, Middletown, Wellington, Dover, Chapel Hill, etc. Population in 1860, 13,763.

LAWRENCE COUNTY

Is situated in the southwestern part of the State, separated from the Kansas line by Jasper and Newton, and

from Arkansas by Barry county. The face of the country is undulating, and in some sections broken, with prairie and timber well diversified. It is well watered by streams which have their sources at large springs, and are peculiarly clear and flow over gravel and rocky beds. The valleys are fertile, well timbered, and susceptible of the highest degree of cultivation, while the high prairies, with their broad acres of grass, are unsurpassed for grazing. The mildness of the climate, and bountiful supply of living water, render this a desirable portion of the State for stock growing and fruit culture —especially the grape. The natural advantages of the county are great, but like many other counties in the State, there is here a deplorable lack of energy manifest among the leading men; consequently the various industrial pursuits are not represented in a manner corresponding with the advantageous location and natural resources. Lead and iron ore abound in the county. There is also good water power for manufactories. Population in 1860, 9,062.

LEWIS COUNTY

It situated on the Mississippi river, in the northeastern portion of the State. The surface is undulating and diversified, about one-half of the county being well timbered with forests or groves, distributed along the water courses, and separated by beautiful upland meadows or prairies, the soil of which is deep, fertile, and easy cultivated. The largest yield per acre that we have note of, are—wheat, 25 bushels; corn, 80; rye, 12;

barley, 20; oats, 50; buckwheat, 40; potatoes, 150; onions, 200; beets, 200; turnips, 500; timothy, 3 tons; clover, 2 tons; Hungarian grass, 5 tons, and tobacco 1200 pounds. Coal has been discovered near Monticello, and in some other portions of the county. Limestone abounds in various localities. Principal towns, Monticello, Canton and LaGrange. Population in 1860, 10,419.

LINCOLN COUNTY

Is situated in the eastern part of the State, and possesses both prairie and timber—level bottom land, and undulating and broken upland. It is drained by Cuivre (or Copper) river, and its lengthy branches, and by several small creeks which empty into the Mississippi. A wide bottom extends along the river, which is exceedingly fertile, and in seasons of very high water, portions of it are subject to overflow. Hard wood timber and good building stone are abundant throughout the county. The soil is generally admirably adapted to all agricultural purposes. This county was formed from a part of St. Charles county, in 1818, and a portion of it was at an early day covered with Spanish grants, which retarded its settlement. In 1823 the Cuivre was considered navigable several miles above its mouth. Farmers, stock-growers, and all classes of loyal business men will here find openings for business. Population in 1860, 11,362. Principal towns, Troy, Louisville, New Hope, Cape au Gris and Auburn.

LINN COUNTY

Is situated in the northwestern portion of the State, and

has an area of 650 square miles. The principal portion of the land is rolling prairie, interspersed with woodland. It is watered by upwards of twelve streams, traversing the county from north to south, and emptying into Grand river. The larger streams are Locust creek, West Fork of Locust creek, Elk, Turkey, Yellow, and Little Yellow creeks, some of which afford excellent water power. The soil of the county is generally very fertile—principally prairie, with a good supply of woodland well distributed. All kinds of grain, grasses, and fruit of this latitude produce well here. The timber most abundant here is walnut, elm, hackberry, oaks, ash, cherry, hickory. mulberry, sycamore, linn, maple, birch and cottonwood. There is an abundance of good building stone, and inexhaustible beds of coal throughout the county. Principal towns, Linneus, Laclede, Wyandotte, Brookfield, Franklin, St. Catharine, Thayer, North Salem and Enterprise. Population in 1860, 8,555. Unentered land in March, 1865, 1,480 acres.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY

Is situated in the northwestern part of the State, and contains an area of 530 square miles. The surface of the county is generally level or slightly rolling, and the soil admirably adapted to the production of all kinds of grain, grasses, fruit and vegetables that flourish in this latitude. (See description of "The Grand River county"—of which this forms a part—in Missouri As It Is, pages 103 to 108.) Stock-growers will find here an excellent location for the profitable prosecution of that

enterprise. Lead has been found in several localities, and banks are already opened near Utica, and at other points in the county, which will in some measure compensate for the scarcity of timber. Principal towns, Chillicothe, Utica, Bedford and Dawn. Population in 1860, 6,833.

MACON COUNTY

Is situated in the northern part of the State, about equidistant from the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, and the Iowa State line, and has an area of 830 square miles. The surface of the county is undulating—in many places what is termed "broken." There are numerous singularly formed knobs, some of which are so regular in contour that they resemble more the work of art than those of nature. The summit of the knobs seems to have been *a common level*, in some instances 200 feet above the general surface. A tendency to this conformation is first observed in township 60, in the northern part of the county, and extends down into 56, but they are seen in all their prominent characteristics in Townships 58 and 59, north of the H. & St. Joe R. R. (For a full description of these knobs, and of this county, in detail, see "Missouri As It Is," pages 305 to 308.) This county, or a great portion of it, is underlaid by a stratum of bituminous coal, which is exposed in the banks of eight different streams along the line of the H. & St. Joe R. R., going west from Bloomington. This bed varies from one to nine feet in thickness, the maximum occurring near Bloomington. Lead ore has been found in the vicinity of Grand river, and crude cop-

peras on the tributaries of Muscle Fork. Land generally very fertile. Principal towns, Bloomington, Macon City, Hudson, Carbon, New Boston, LaPlata, Hunnewell, etc. Population in 1860, 6,833.

MADISON COUNTY

Is situated in the southeast part of the State, and is one of the most *intensely* mineral counties in the State. The first settlement made in this section of country was at Mine LaMotte, in 1722 or 1723, which mines were discovered by a Frenchman, whose name they bear. (For the early history of these mines see pages 308 to 313 "Missouri As It Is.") The general surface of the county is uneven and hilly, and in some portions what may be termed "mountainous." The higher hills are generally composed of immense masses of porphyritic stone. A great proportion of the county is unfit for cultivation, but some of the valleys produce well, and near Fredericktown there is a considerable body of fertile land. There is probably not in the world, besides this, a section of country of the same area, possessing a greater variety of minerals, and in greater quantities than are found in Madison county. Gold, silver, lead, copper, iron, platina, nickel, cobalt and manganese are found in quantities that pay a good profit for working them. See mineralogical chapter in this book—also for particular location of minerals see Geological Map of Missouri, just issued. Population in 1860, 5,338.

MARIES COUNTY

Is situated in the central part of the State—was formed

in 1855 from the north part of Pulaski and the southern portion of Osage counties. The general surface of the country is broken timber land; however very good soil is found in the valleys of Spring creek, along the Maries, on the Dry Fork of the Bourbeuse, in Lane's prairie, and the adjacent timber lands. Stock-growing and fruit and grape culture could be profitably prosecuted in this country. There are deposits of lead, iron and copper ores, in various localities in this county, but little attention has been paid to mining. The "Central Missourian," published at Vienna, says: "The lead mines opened by Wiley Williams, in the northwest part of the county, bear favorable indications of being one of the richest deposits of lead in the States." Copper mines which were abandoned several years ago have since been re-opened and yield largely. Iron ore is also found in the county. (For particular location of minerals seen "Parker's Geological Map of Missouri.") There were in February, 1865, 27,000 acres of unentered land in this county. Population in 1860, 27,000.

MARION COUNTY

Is situated in the east north-east portion of the State. There are very few, if any, counties in Missouri possessing a more desirable division of prairie and timber, better soil and building material, or that is better supplied with water. Probably two-thirds of the surface is undulating prairie; the woodland is in thin groves along the margins of streams, extending here and there out into the prairies, and embraces hickories, oaks, black

walnut, sugar tree, ash, sassafras, (some sassafras trees are two feet in diameter, and used for rails,) haws, elms, honey, locust, etc. Lead, zinc and iron ores have been found in small quantities, but not sufficient to pay for working, thus far. Bituminous coal is abundant, underlying the greater portion of the county. Excellent building stones, clays, etc., abundant. The prairie soil is generally underlaid by a thick layer of silicious marl, which contains all the elements necessary to render it exceedingly fertile, and adapted to most purposes of farming, either in wet or dry seasons. There is a cave in this county which has been explored a distance of ten miles. Population in 1860, 4,875. Principal towns, Hannibal, Palmyra, Marion City and Philadelphia.

M'DONALD COUNTY

Is situated in the extreme southwestern corner of the State, bounded on the south by the Arkansas State line, and on the west by the Indian Territory. The surface of the country is broken, and much of the upland sterile and unproductive for some crops, but well adapted for fruit culture. The valleys are fertile and adapted to stock growing purposes. The county is well watered by clear, rapid streams, some of which afford excellent water power for mills or manufactories, which would prove of great advantage to the community, and profitable to the proprietors. The timber consists of oak, walnut, pine, cedar, wild cherry, etc. Probably four-fifths of the county is timber land. Farmers and stock growers, with capital, and manufacturers to improve the

excellent water power are much needed. A good portion of the year Elk river is navigable, by which produce is flat-boated down into the Arkansas to Fort Gibson and Van Buren, Ark. After disposing of the produce, the boats are readily sold at good prices. There is considerable lead ore in the northern part of the county. Acres of unentered land in February, 1865, 255,000. Population in 1860, 3,976.

MERCER COUNTY

Is situated on the Iowa State line, about midway between the two great rivers that wash either shore of the nothern part of the State. The surface is level and undulating, with about an equal division of prairie and timber. The soil is generally fertile and yields as follows: Of hemp, 1000 lbs. per acre; tobacco, 1000; corn, 100 bushels; wheat, 33 bushels; rye, 40; oats, 50; buckwheat, 40; while the yield of vegetables will compare favorably with almost any section. Of Hungarian grass, as high as seven tons, and of timothy, five tons, are said to have been cut per acre. These farm statistics, though furnished by farmers, I believe to be above the average yield. The county has an abundance of excellent timber and building stone; strong, fertile soils, is very well watered, has a healthy climate and good demand for all kinds of produce. Coal, iron and copper have been found in the county in small quantities, but no mines opened. Population in 1860, 9,286.

MILLER COUNTY

Is situated in the south central part of the State, and

contains an area of about 570 square miles. The surface of the country is generally broken timber land, and with the exception of the valleys, the soil is thin and sterile. The county is intersected by the Osage river, which is navigable for small boats from four to six months in the year. Some good mill sites are found on Tavern and Auglaize creeks, and there is an abundance of excellent sugar maple, walnut and oak for lumber. The soil and climate are well adapted to fruit culture, and also to stock growing. The yield of tobacco (a very profitable crop), is above the average. The common varieties of fruit are abundant. The county is well adapted to stock raising. Grazing lands occupy a fair proportion of the county. Timothy yields two and a half tons; Hungarian grass, three tons; oats, 35 bushels; corn, 65 bushels, and wheat, 25 bushels to the acre. Both lead and iron exist in the county. Population in 1860, 6,316.

MISSISSIPPI COUNTY

Is situated in the southeastern part of the State, and is well named, as the Mississippi river washes a good portion of the northern, eastern and southern borders of the county. The soil is rich, alluvial river bottoms—every way as productive as the delta of ancient Egypt. Owing to the peninsular shape of the county, and the fact that the James Bayou runs through its centre almost the entire length, having as much fall in 21 miles as the river has in 75, the land is susceptible of being drained at trifling expense. To protect the country from overflow, the county built some 30 miles of levee

at an expense of nearly $100,000. The staple crop is corn, of which from 60 to 100 bushels per acre are raised. Wheat thrives on the prairies. Vegetables grow to an immense size. Peaches yield finely. The pecon yields abundanly. The Cairo and Fulton railroad has been completed, and running to Charleston, for two years, or more. For a minute description of this county see "Missouri As It Is," pages 321 to 325. Population in 1860, 3,762.

MONITEAU COUNTY

Is probably the most centrally located county in the State. It presents every variety of surface, from the low alluvial bottoms of the Missouri to the high prairie lands of the south and west, which rise from an altitude ranging from 350 to 500 feet above the Missouri river. The surface is broken or hilly, with about an equal division of prairie and timber. The richest and deepest soil is found in the alluvial bottoms, in the northeast portion of the county, and in the valleys of the Moniteau, Moreau, and their tributaries. There is an abundance of timber. There are a great many "sink holes" in the northern and western portions of the county, generally near the bluffs along the streams, which terminate in fissures or caverns in the rocks beneath. Rich beds of both bituminous and cannel coal are found in the county, and mines are already worked to advantage in several parts of the county. Lead ore has been discovered at various localities in all those portions of the county where magnesian limestone forms the surface rock. These locations are shown upon the Geological map.

Openings have been made in Township 45, Range 14, and Township 46, Range 15. Population in 1860, 10,202.

MONROE COUNTY

Is situated about the centre of the northeast part of the State. About two-thirds of the county is timber—the prairies small and fertile. The general character of the county is undulating, and the timber consists of oaks, hickories, ash, elm, hackberry, walnut, buckeye, sugar, maple, linn and birch. The country is well watered, and numerous springs are found in various parts of the county. Williams' spring, at Paris, is one of considerable note. The soil is generally fertile and well adapted to all purposes of the farmer or stock grower. The higher rolling lands are well adapted to the growth of fine tobacco, which has been one of the principal staples of the county. This has been a good stock growing region from its first settlement. A large portion of the county is underlaid with workable beds of coal, and banks are opened in a few localities. Building materials of all kinds abundant. Farmers, mechanics, steam mills, brick and stone masons are wanted. Good water-power unimproved. Population in 1860, 11,865.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

Is situated in the eastern part of the State, on the north shore of the Missouri river. This county was created from St. Charles, in 1818, and some of the most daring battles fought between the pioneers and the savages occurred upon territory now embraced within its limits.

The northern portion of the county is level prairie—the southern broken timber land. Cannel coal has been found in considerable quantities near Danville, and bituminous coal near Wellsville, is very abundant. The whole county is underlaid with coal. There are fine springs, good building stone, clay for bricks, etc. The soil is generally fertile, and adapted to all the purposes of agriculture. Stock growing could be profitably conducted. Having the Missouri river on the south, for shipment, and being traversed by the North Missouri railroad, the county possesses superior commercial facilities. Population in 1860, 7,363.

MORGAN COUNTY

Is situated in the central part of the State. The surface of the county is undulating, with about an equal division of prairie and timber. The prairies and valleys along the streams are very fertile, and produce large crops of all the fruits, grains, grasses and vegetables that grow in this latitude. Lead ore, bituminous and cannel coal, limestone and freestone are found in various parts of the county. The principal natural advantages of Morgan county are a healthy climate, fertile soil, good schools, an intelligent community, cheap lands, and a good market for produce; and for building purposes good material of all kinds. It is said there is a cave in this county, near the Gravois, which opens at the base of a hill, and extends through it a distance of 200 yards—through which a person can easily ride on horseback, but we have never seen it. Principal towns, Versailles,

Syracuse, Tuckerville, Mining Point, etc. The county is traversed by the Pacific railroad. Population in 1860, 7,624.

NEW MADRID COUNTY

Is situated near the southeastern extremity of the State, bounded on the east by the Mississippi river, which separates it from Tennessee and Kentucky. This and adjoining counties embrace most of what is termed in the Government surveys as "the Swamp Region." The general surface of the country is a level plain, watered by lakes and sluggish streams, and some portions are heavily timbered with oaks, ash, hickory, walnut, hackberry, boxwood, coffee-bean, black locust, black and sweet gum and cypress. The soil is exceedingly fertile, and produces enormous yields of corn, wheat, oats, hemp, cotton and all root crops. Corn and stock, however, have been the staple products. It is estimated there is more corn raised here, at a better profit, than in any other county in the State. For a more lengthy description of this county, also a history of the earthquakes of 1811–12, see "Missouri As It Is, in 1865." Population in 1860, 3,886.

NEWTON COUNTY

Is situated in the southwestern corner of the State, bordered on the west by the Kansas State line. The face of the country is generally undulating, with prairie and timber about equally divided. This county embraces some of the finest agricultural lands in Southern Missouri, both valley and upland. The valleys of nearly all the streams are rich and well timbered with oak, hick-

ory, walnut, elm hackberry, mulberry, and a great abundance of native grape vines. Indian, Hickory Shoal, Copp's creek and Lost creek affords water power which is seldom excelled. This county is the heart or centre of what the State Geologist has pronounced "one of the best lead regions in the world." (For full particulars as to location of minerals, see Geological map of Missouri, just published.) Granby and Neosho are the principal mining and smelting points. Sulphuret of zinc has also been found in a number of mines. Lead forms the principal staple of Newton county, yet the agricultural pursuits will prove very remunerative. Soil well adapted to fruit culture. Stock growing will pay well. Hopes are entertained of the early completion of the Southwest Branch of the Pacific railroad. For more detailed statements see "Missouri As It Is," pages 337 to 341.

NODAWAY COUNTY

Is situated in what is known as "The Platte Country," in the northwestern part of the State. It embraces both prairie and timber; the soil is fertile, undulating, and some portions broken. As to fertility, the soil is hardly surpassed in the State. The county is well watered by the Platte, Hundred-and-Two, and Nodaway, each affording excellent water power for manufactories and mills. Farmers, stock growers, manufacturers and mechanics will here find attractive inducements for investment and business. Population in 1860, 5,136.

OREGON COUNTY

Is situated on the southern line of the State. A great

portion of the land is too rough and sterile for profitable cultivation—probably not over one-fifth being what can be considered farming land. It is all naturally timber land—principally oaks, hickory, ash and walnut; but the north part of the county embraces some fine large pine timber, which, to render available, must be sawed by steam mills—there being no water power convenient. Both lead and copper in the county. Population in 1860, 3,428.

OSAGE COUNTY,

Situated near the centre of the State, is bounded on the north by the Missouri river, on the west by the Osage, and four townships in its southeast corner are traversed by the Gasconade. The first settlements made here by persons from the Eastern States and by Germans. The general character of the country is uneven, and some portions broken and sterile. The valleys, and much of the table-land is fertile, and what are known as the "breaks of the Osage," have been discovered to be rich in lead ore, and it is believed iron ore will be found abundant in some parts of the county. Pieces of iron ore have been picked up on the surface of several hills, and surface lead ore, yielding 80 per cent. of pure lead has been found in a number of places near the Gasconade river. Excellent limestone abundant. The county is well timbered with oak, hickory, black walnut, etc., and saw mills would do well on the Gasconade, Osage or Maries; the lumber or furniture could easily be transported down these streams to the Pacific railroad or the Missouri river. Several Germans are turning their at-

tention to grape culture, and are confident that the cheap "flint hills" will produce more, with less labor, than more fertile soil cultivated for other purposes. Osage is not a first-rate agricultural county, yet the average yield per acre of the farms under cultivation is reported to us to be as follows: Corn, 75 bushels; wheat, 30; rye, 40; barley, 50; oats, 50; buckwheat, 50; tobacco, 1500 lbs. The root crops and fruit product is probably a little less than an average with counties in the same latitude. Wanted in this county—a wide-awake newspaper, a few go-ahead farmers, manufacturers, tanners, coopers, tobacco and plow manufacturers, saw mills, furniture factories, mechanics and capitalists. But nearly every county in the State present good openings for all these classes.

OZARK-COUNTY

Is situated in the southern portion of the State, bordering on the Arkansas State line. As will be seen by reference to the map, it is well watered, and Little North Fork affords excellent water power. The general surface of the country is hilly or mountainous, and covered with forests of timber, consisting of oak, hickory and yellow pine, the latter attaining a great size. But little attention has been given to farming, but some farmers claim to have produced, per acre, as high as 90 bushels of corn, 30 bushels of wheat, and 30 bushels of oats. There are four water-power saw mills, and eight water-power flouring mills in the county. Much of the lumber used for building in several adjoining counties west and northwest, was made in Oregon and Douglas counties,

and probably as good yellow pine as there is in the State, is found here. Population in 1860, 4,921.

PEMISCOT COUNTY

Is situated in the extreme southeastern corner of the State, bordering on the Mississippi river. This county is in the district that suffered so much from the earthquakes of 1811–12, and the numerous lakes spread over the county are left as "land marks" of that unusual occurrence. The greater portion of the county is subject to overflow from the Mississippi, but the citizens are building a levee which will protect them from this, and reclaim many thousand acres from inundation. The soil is very fertile bottom land, of an alluvial formation, heavily timbered with oaks, ash, elm, hickory, cottonwood, sycamore and cypress. The climate is probably as healthy as any section similarly situated. Iron ore is the only mineral found in this county. Bog ore is abundant in Little River township, in the western part of the county. All kinds of grain yield immense crops—wheat, oats, corn, rye, millet, etc., produce well. The grasses, water and climate are all favorable for stock-growing, for which no county offers greater inducements. Farm products of all kinds can be shipped to southern cities at trifling cost. This section was first settled as early as 1700, by Spanish colonies, and in 1802, by citizens from various parts of the United States. It was almost depopulated by the earthquakes of 1811–12, the citizens moving to other sections. A number of lakes were here formed at that time, by the settling of

the earths' surface—the largest, Lake Pemiscot, eight by fifteen miles in size.

PERRY COUNTY,

Situated in the east-southeastern part of the State, besides being watered on the northeast by the Mississippi river for thirty miles, is watered also by Apple, Saline, Cape Cinque Homme and Bois Brule creeks. The surface is generally broken, well timbered, and the soil well adapted to most agricultural products. Both iron and lead ore have been found in the county, but no extensive mining done. An excellent quality of white marble is found also, which, when quarried, is soft, and variegated with blue; after having been polished the blue assumes a green tinge, and the marble hardens upon exposure. The Bois Brule (burnt wood) bottom extending along the Mississippi river—25 miles long by a width of three miles—is one of the most fertile alluvians found anywhere. The immense yields of agricultural products from these bottoms are truly surprising. The soil of the county is admirally adapted to the cultivation of light tobacco, which is now one of the most profitable of all crops. Population in 1860, 10,017.

PETTIS COUNTY

Is situated in the west central part of the State. The principal timber of the county consists of groves situated along the streams, stretching some distance up their smaller branches, forming a fair proportion of timber land for the cultivation of the prairie of the county. The surface of the county is principally prairie, and

generally very fertile. Large and lasting springs of clear cold water flow from the earth in various locations, and salt springs exist from which neighborhoods have manufactured their own salt. Coal, lead and iron exist in paying quantities. The county is traversed by the Pacific railroad. Of farm products we have the following statistics of the yield: Grapes, 100 bushels per acre; hemp, 1200 lbs.; tobacco, 800 lbs.; flax, 200 lbs.; corn, 100 bushels; wheat, 50 bushels; rye, 20 bushels; barley, 40; oats, 50; buckwheat, 20; potatoes, 150; timothy, 1½ tons; clover, 2 tons; Hungarian grass, 3 tons. Chinese sugar cane, fruit of all kinds and vegetables yield well. Several unimproved sites for water power. Good openings for farmers, mechanics, manufacturers, etc. Population in 1860, 9,503.

PHELPS COUNTY,

Situated in the southeastern part of the State, was formed from Crawford county, and organized in 1857. The first, and as yet most important settlement made in the county is at the Maramec Iron Works. These pioneer works of Missouri are located in section 1, township 37, range 6 west, and are driven by a large spring, which is the chief source of the Maramec river, and discharges in the dryest seasons 10,000 gallons of water per minute, and with a fall of 12 feet, turns seven large water wheels, which drive a furnace-blast, forge-blast, ancony forge, chaffery forge, bloom forge, grist mill and saw mill. (For a full description of these works, see "Missouri As It Is," pages 352 and 353.) Specular and hematite iron ore are found in immense quantities, and sulphuret of

lead ore in several localities, shown upon the Geological map, just issued. The surface of the country is rolling, the western portion being most broken, particularly in the vicinity of the streams where (after ascending from the valleys) the soil is thin and the surface broken into rough ridges, which are succeeded further from the streams by more moderately undulating slopes and better soil. Some of the finest farming lands in the county are in the woodlands and prairie, upon the divide between the Maramec and Borbeuse. Farmers will find sub-soiling the uplands profitable. The valleys are generally heavily timbered with white and bur oak, hickory, white and black walnut, maples, dogwood and thorn. A variety of grapes are found upon the ridges, and will produce well if cultivated, and much of the soil is admirably adapted to fruit and grape culture. Good water power, principally unimproved, may be found upon Bear creek, Little Piney, Dry Fork, Maramec and Borbeuse. We have never visited the locality, but are informed that the Dry Fork, South Fork and North Fork of the Piney all sink into the earth and are lost sight of for ten to twelve miles, and again reappear near where the Pacific railroad crosses Big Piney—in a spring 40 feet in diameter and 20 feet deep, the water very clear and cold. The stream formed by this spring flows into the Big Piney about 100 feet from the spring, affording in that distance water power, directly on the railroad, having a fall of eight feet. Capitalists could profitably erect saw and planing mills at this point, as there are immense forests of the best of yellow pine a

few miles up the Big Piney, and lumber after being planed would not depreciate by retaining grit, when rafted down the rivers to market. Rolla, the county-seat, has become an important military post, and is the present terminus of the Southwest Branch of the Pacific railroad.

PIKE COUNTY,

Situated on the Mississippi river, is among the oldest counties in the State, and was settled by persons from the Southern States. The face of the country is undulating, and in many places near the river quite broken. Originally one-third of the county was prairie land, the remainder well covered with walnut, linn, hackberry, sugar tree, elm, ash and black and white oak. There are numerous fresh water and saline springs in the county. The coun y is very well watered. It is underlaid with limestone, sandstone, soapstone, and the Missouri buhr stone, is also found in some localities. The soil and productions are much the same as those of Ralls and Lincoln, which, see for full descriptions. On the prairies the soil is a deep black loam, exceedingly fertile. That on the upland, especially on the ridges, is thin and more particularly adapted to small grain and fruit. Among the natural advantages may be named good soil for all kinds of grain and grasses—most kinds of fruits and vegetables, a healthy climate, good water, plenty of timber and coal in the western part of the county. Easy access by river to good markets. Population in 1860, 18,338.

PLATTE COUNTY

Is situated in the southwestern part of the State, in the

great bend, where the Missouri river changes from its southern to an easterly course. This county forms the southern point of the "Platte Purchase." The surface of the country is diversified with forests of valuable timber and undulating prairies, the soil of which is unsurpassed in fertility, and is generally well cultivated. The county is well watered by the Platte river, Brush, Rush and Bee creeks and their tributaries. In 1850 this county produced more hemp than any other county in the Union, more wheat and better than any other in Missouri, and was surpassed in the amount of corn raised by but one county. One farmer last season raised $1,600 worth of corn from 20 acres, besides feeding all his farm stock. A farmer extensively engaged in raising hemp informs us his average crop is 1120 lbs. of Chinese hemp to the acre, and that he can raise hemp on this land twelve or fifteen years in succession without manure or rest. For particulars as to hemp culture, and statistics of this county, see "Missouri As It Is," pages 357 to 360. Population in 1860, 18,495.

POLK COUNTY

Is situated in the southwestern portion of the State. The topography of this county is agreeably diversified with rolling prairies, picturesque hills and wooded valleys. The surface is generally undulating, except along the streams, where it is broken in many places by rugged cliffs and rocky hills. The county is very well watered by creeks and springs. In the bottoms of the Pomme de Terre, the remains of the mastodon and mammoth,

with other species now extinct have been found imbeded, with the bones of the bear, buffalo, elk, etc. The most productive soils of the upland is on the limestone hills of the Sac and its tributaries, while the bottom lands or valleys of the same streams are unsurpassed in fertility. In some parts of the county the land is poor, and the timbered ridges too rocky and sterile for cultivation. Tobacco is a sure and profitable crop. The soil is well adapted to cereals, roots and grasses that flourish in this latitude; corn, oats, wheat and timothy are considered as certain crops. Apples, pears, peaches and plums yield plentifully. Grape culture would prove very successful—Indigenous varieties grow in abundance. Owing to the want of facilities for transportation to market, (until the Southwest Branch is completed,) stock growing will probably be the most pleasant and profitable business for farmers. In past years 2000 horses and mules have been taken to the cotton States, and a much larger number of cattle to St. Louis and other markets. Sheep thrive well, the climate being most favorable to their growth. There are four steam and five water power mills, two distilleries and four carding machines in the county. These remarks will generally apply to adjoining counties.

PULASKI COUNTY

Is situated in the south central part of the State. The country is generally broken—some of the hills and ridges attaining an elevation of from sixty to five hundred feet above the water courses. The so called "post oak flats" are less rough, and some portions only gently

undulating, and others too low and flat for cultivation, in certain seasons of the year. The most extensive flats lie between the Gasconade river, Robideaux and Big Piney creek, east of the latter, and also upon the ridges in the northern part of the county. When this soil is plowed, it becomes more dry and makes good farming land. The valleys, though narrow, are very fertile, especially the most extensive—called "Prairie Hollows." The valleys of the Gasconade and Big Piney rivers and Robideaux creek are heavily timbered with oaks, black walnut, hickory, maple, elm, cottonwood, dogwood and basswood. Some of the hills near the streams are also heavily timbered. All kinds of building materials are abundant. Specular, sulphuret and brown hematite iron ores are found in working quantities in several localities. Large quantities of saltpetre have been found in several of the caves in this county.

PUTNAM COUNTY

Is situated in the north central part of the State, bounded on the north by the Iowa State line. The eastern portion of the county is principally timber, while the central and western is prairie and timber diversified. The county is drained by Medicine, Locust, the two Blackbirds, Muscle Fork and Spring creek. The soil is very fertile and well adapted to all farming purposes. Corn is the staple product, but all kinds of grain flourishes. Stock growing has received considerable attention. Coal of good quality is abundant in various portions of the county. There are 18 saw mills (five

water and 13 steam power), and three steam flouring mills in the county. Excellent openings for every branch of industry. Population in 1860, 9,240.

RALLS COUNTY.

The general surface of this county is broken and undulating—about five-eighths timber land, and three-eighths prairie. The timber consists of black and white oak, hickory, elm, walnut, hackberry, sugar tree, ash, etc. As to fertility the soil may be set down as above the average. It produces, per acre, corn, 100 bushels; wheat, 66 bushels; rye, 30; oats, 70; potatoes, 200; onions, 300, and other crops in proportion. Timothy and Hungarian grass yield very well, while native prairie grass grows luxuriantly, affording pasturage from the middle of April to the middle of October. Saline springs in several localities. Stock raising has been carried on more extensively than any other branch of husbandry. Sheep raising would pay well. There are eight steam and four water-power saw mills in the county. The farmer will find good unimproved land at fair prices, well watered, timber or prairie, plenty of coal in the western part of the county; facilities for reaching market by river or railroad, etc. Population in 1860, 7,879.

RANDOLPH COUNTY

Is situated north of the centre of the State, bounded on the south by Howard and Boone counties, which separate it from the Missouri river. The face of the country is generally level or undulating—about one-fifth prairie,

with timber abundant and convenient to most parts of the county. Limestone, clay for brick, and building materials are abundant. The soil is generally fertile, and well adapted to all farming purposes. Some valuable mill or manufacturing sites on the East Fork and Chariton river. Stock growing has proved very profitable. Coal abundant in nearly every portion of the county. The county is traversed by the North Missouri railroad, affording excellent facilities for transportation to market. For early history of this county, in detail, see "Missouri As It Is in 1865," pages 369 to 372. Population in 1860, 11,452.

RAY COUNTY,

Situated on the north bank of the Missouri river in the western part of the State, embraces a desirable division of prairie and timber land. The various kinds of oak, elm, hickory, walnut, maple, hackberry, etc. About two-fifths of the county is timber land, one-fourth bottom land, and over two-thirds tillable land. All kinds of grains, grasses, fruit and vegetables yield well. This county is admirably adapted to grazing purposes, being well watered, with an abundance of fine grass land range. Lime stone springs are abundant, and some tar or oil springs in the county, principally along Crooked river and its tributaries, and on the head waters of Waconda creek. It is believed that rich deposits of petroleum will be found in this county. Nodules of lead have been found in coal banks near Richmond, and silver has been found on Rocky Fork of Crooked river,

seven miles northwest from Richmond, the traces of old "diggings" have been found in this vicinity. A number of coal mines are worked successfully, for home production. Several companies have purchased or leased lands, and are preparing to bore for petroleum. The St. Louis Company own 320 acres, near the county-seat, and expect to commence operations early in May. The Western Branch of the North Missouri railroad will traverse this county.

REYNOLDS COUNTY

Is situated in the southeastern part of the State, bounded on the north by Iron and Dent. The face of the country is rough and broken, and in many portions the scenery is wild and beautiful. The county is heavily timbered with forests of yellow pine, ash, hickory, etc. Some of the high table lands are susceptible of cultivation, and the valleys and bottom lands are very productive. Many of the ridges usually looked upon as worthless, contain the proper elements to render them very productive orchards and vineyards. Excellent water power for iron and lead manufactories, mills, etc. Extensive deposits of hematite iron ore, and numerous beds of lead (as shown upon Parker's Geological Map,) exist in various localities. Turpentine, rosin and lumber could be manufactured here profitably. Population in 1860, 3,320.

RIPLEY COUNTY

Is situated in the southeastern part of the State, bounded on the south by the Arkansas State line. The general

surface of the country is undulating, and some portions quite rough. It is traversed from north to south by the Current river, and also drained by Fourche and Mill creeks, and other tributaries of Big Black and Current rivers. Some of the streams afford excellent unimproved water power. Clear, cold water springs are abundant in this and Carter counties, and the streams are clear, cool and rapid. The uplands and ridges are timbered principally with yellow pine and red cedar—the former growing to an immense size, offering inducements to energetic capitalists for the manufacture of turpentine, rosin, wooden-ware, lumber, etc. Besides the above named, oaks, elms, walnut and hickories are abundant. There is an abundance of iron and lead ores, and very favorable indications of rich beds of copper. It has rich mineral deposits waiting to be developed. Population in 1860, 3,700.

SALINE COUNTY

Is situated on the right bank of the Missouri river, near the center of the State, east and west, and is bounded on the northwest, northeast and east, by the Missouri river. The distance from where the river strikes the county, to where it leaves it at Arrow Rock, is about 90 miles, and by an air line between the two points, but 32 miles. The surface of the country is undulating, and is about two-thirds prairie. The deficiency of timber is more than compensated by the extensive bed of cannel or bituminous coal that underlies most of the county, and is generally near the surface. The soil is exceedingly fertile, especially on the bottoms and upland prairies. It is

well adapted to the culture of hemp and tobacco, hence for most other products. Some farms yield, per acre, of hemp, 1300 pounds; tobacco, 1200; corn, 100 bushels; wheat, 40; rye, 50; barley, 60; oats, 50; buckwheat, 40; potatoes, 300; turnips, 400; clover, 4 tons; timothy, 3 tons; Hungarian grass, 5 tons, with a good return of apples, peaches, pears, etc. Springs, both saline and fresh, are numerous, affording excellent water for all purposes, agricultural and mechanical. Limestone, sandstone, and lead ore exist in this county.

SCHUYLER COUNTY

Is situated in the northeastern part of the State, bounded on the north by the Iowa State line. The surface of the county is undulating, and about one-third of it broken. It is all fertile, and susceptible of cultivation, about two-thirds timber, and the remainder prairie land. The soil and climate are well adapted to the culture of most kinds of grains and grasses, yielding as follows: Wheat, 20 bushels; corn, 80; rye, 25; oats, 40; buckwheat, 25; potatoes, 200; onions, 400; beets, 500; turnips, 200; hemp, 600 pounds; tobacco, 1000 pounds; timothy, 2 tons, and Hungarian grass, 3 tons per acre. The North Missouri railroad will be completed at an early day, and will pass through the center of the county. Population in 1860, 6,721.

SCOTLAND COUNTY

Is situated in the north northeastern part of the State, bordering on the Iowa line. The surface of the country is undulating, and consists principally of prairies. It is

very well watered. The timber is principally oak, hickory, elm, etc. The soil is generally fertile and well adapted to farming or grazing purposes. For capacity of soil, etc., see description of Schuyler county. Population in 1860, 9,351.

SCOTT COUNTY

Is situated in the southeastern part of the State, on the Mississippi river. In the northern and western part of the county the surface is broken and uneven, and many of the highlands and ridges underlaid with the same limestone so abundant at Cape Girardeau—so superior for building purposes. The soil on the uplands is inclined to be sterile and thin, while that of the valleys, prairies and bottoms is exceedingly fertile. The southern portion is covered with extensive cypress swamps, and where susceptible of cultivation is very rich and produces bountiful crops of corn, oats, tobacco, vegetables and grass. Some as fine vegetables as are grown in the State were produced in this county. The county-seat has recently been removed from Benton, in the interior, to Commerce, situated on the Mississippi river. Population in 1860, 5,247.

SHANNON COUNTY

Is situated in the south southeast part of the State. The physical features of the county are similar to those of Reynolds county—generally broken and well timbered. The greater portion of the soil is well adapted to fruit and grape culture, and to the production of grasses and cereals. The valleys are generally fertile. The Current

is a rapid stream, as its name indicates, affording an abundance of water power, which could be improved to advantage. But few farms are opened yet; and some portions have been looked upon as unproductive, yet there are farms which have produced, per acre, wheat, 30 bushels; rye, 30; oats, 30; potatoes, 150; turnips, 200; tobacco, 1000 pounds, and an abundance of apples, peaches, grapes, etc. This county is rich in minerals, containing immense deposits of iron, lead and copper ores. Some gold has been discovered in hornblende and quartz rock, associated with magnetic iron ores—as yet entirely undeveloped. Copper ore, very pure, abounds on Current river. A boat load was shipped to Europe, some years ago, and sold in a crude state, at a high price.

ST. CHARLES COUNTY

Is situated in the eastern part of the State, occupying a narrow strip of land lying between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, opposite the mouth of the Illinois—hence it is seen that two of the largest streams in America wash the shores of this county. The dividing ridge between the two rivers is rolling, and in some places broken. The bottom land is level, and exceedingly fertile—about one-fourth prairie and the remainder timber land. There is about one-tenth bottom land. The timber consists of white, black, Spanish, red and post oaks, hickory, walnut, ash, cottonwood, elm, hackberry, linden, sycamore, cherry, dogwood, red-bud, etc. Of the upland, about two-thirds is tillable. The soil yields abundant crops of all kinds of grains, grasses,

fruits and vegetables. Many portions are well adapted for stock growing—affording excellent meadows and tame grass pastures. The town of Augusta would be an excellent location for a woolen manufactory. All classes of business men, farmers and stockgrowers will find chances for profitable investment and lucrative business. Population in 1860, 16,370.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY

Is situated in the west southwest part of the State, separated from the Kansas State line, by Vernon and Bates counties. The surface is diversified and rolling, with a desirable division of prairie and timber. The soil is well adapted to most farming purposes, and admirably adapted for stock growing. There is always an active demand, at good prices, for all kinds of stock. This county contains some iron ore, and indications of lead. There are in this county 10,000 acres of unentered Government land. Population in 1860, 6,256.

ST. FRANCOIS COUNTY

Is situated in the southeastern part of the State. The face of the country is rather broken, less than one-tenth bottom land, and about four-fifths tillable land. It is an excellent grazing country, and stock growing has been the principal business of the farmers. Good crops of corn, wheat, rye, oats, etc., are produced, also very heavy yields of all kinds of fruit. Admirably adapted to grape culture. Well watered with clear, strong springs. Of minerals, there are copper, iron, lead, cobalt, nickel, etc. All that is wanting is capital and

enterprise for developing the the mineral resources. Mines are already opened in at least 25 different localities. Available water power on the St. Francois, Big River, Tar Blue, Wolf creek, Back creek, etc. One mill been running on Big River for 30 years. Five steam grist mills and three steam saw mills in the county. Iron Mountain railroad runs through the edge of the county. The Cook settlement is one of the best neighborhoods, and located upon the most extensive and fertile tracts of land in southeast Missouri. Population of county in 1860, 7,549.

STE. GENEVIEVE COUNTY

Is situated on the Mississippi river, in the east southeast part of the State. The surface is generally hilly and broken—the valleys and river bottoms fertile and well adapted to all farming purposes. This county has been settled for many years. The town of Ste. Genevieve is the shipping point for an extensive region of country, and is connected with the Iron Mountain Railway by a turnpike and plank road. The limestone and white sand from this county are of very superior qualities, and are shipped to considerable distances for building—and the sand for manufacturing glass. There are also extensive deposits of lead in the county, and indications of Petroleum that justify investigation. Population in 1860, 7,199.

ST. LOUIS COUNTY,

Situated in the eastern part of the State, occupies the point of land formed by the confluance of the Missouri

with the Mississippi river, and contains an area of about 530 square miles. The surface is undulating and pleasantly diversified. The county is underlaid with a bed of what is named by western geologists as "St. Louis Limestone," well adapted for building purposes, as well as for the manufacture of lime. There are also, in the northern part of the county, immense quantities of fire-clay and hydraulic limestone. The soil is generally very fertile.

The City of St. Louis—the Metropolis of the Mississippi Valley. What can be said, in so small a space as this work affords, of this substantial, compactly built city—her numerous institutions of learning, and other public buildings, her hotels—two of which are unsurpassed anywhere, for size, cost or magnificence; her commodious churches, palatial residences, extensive manufactories, and all the varied features that combine to make up a prosperous and thrifty city of two hundred thousand inhabitants? St. Louis is built upon solid rock, the buildings are all of marble or brick, and her business men as a class, are as firm and reliable as the immovable rock. Their business character, like their buildings, is based upon a solid foundation. The citizens are generous, hospitable, social, intelligent, liberal-minded, and need only the energy and enterprise of the Eastern people diffused amongst them, to place this city in the first rank among the great cities of this continent. As a manufacturing point, St. Louis has no rival in the West, and scarcely one on this continent—as far as her natural advantages are concerned. With the abundance

and variety of all the useful minerals in their purest forms; of fuel, of a good quality, at a reasonable price; of timber, in great variety; of the adaptability of the soil and climate of our State to produce wool and cotton, and with the unlimited capacity of this great agricultural State to supply all kinds of provisions at a low rate, for the support of a dense population—combining in so high a degree all these natural advantages, St. Louis is destined to become an extensive manufacturing center, nor is there any good reason why this city shall not become, in time, as famous as Sheffield, Birmingham and Manchester, in the manufacture of metals, and of cottons and woolens, and at the same time proportionately increase her already extensive trade and commerce.

What are the facts respecting the growth of St. Louis, the past fifty years? During that period the increase of population has been greater than the increase of New York city. This has been, too, during a period when she has labored against all the discouragements entailed upon her by the thralldom of Slavery. Now that Missouri is Free, and the new era has been thoroughly inaugurated, we anticipate for the State and for the city a bright, a glorious future. Assuming that the reader is coming to Missouri, then of course to St. Louis to purchase his outfit for farming, mining, manufacturing, merchandising or house-keeping, he will then see St. Louis as it is, and he will therefore pardon us for not attempting to describe in detail, in a page or two, a city to which, to do justice, would require a volume.

SHELBY COUNTY

Is situated in the east northeast part of the State. The general surface of the county is rolling or undulating, with one-fourth timber land, embracing oak, walnut, hickory and elms. About one-tenth of the county is bottom lands, and probably three-fourths tillable upland. The soil is well adapted to the culture of corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley, sorghum, hemp, tobacco, and all kinds of fruit and vegetables. From the abundance of native grape vines, this is evidently well adapted to grape culture. Numerous coal banks along Salt river and Ten-Mile creek. This county is unsurpassed for grazing purposes. Good water-power on Salt river. Very little machinery in operation. Good flouring mills are greatly needed. The county has a large school fund, and public schools are generally well sustained. A salubrious climate, with an abundance of excellent land at low prices, fertile soil, and with all facilities for farming, stock raising and fruit growing, are inducements worthy the consideration of those seeking homes in Missouri. Population in 1860, 7,718.

STODDARD COUNTY

Is situated in the northeastern portion of the State. The northern portion is hilly and broken—the eastern and southern portion marshy and covered by swamps, to a considerable extent. This county, as well as Mississippi and New Madrid counties, which join it on the east, suffered considerably by the earthquakes of 1811–12. The up-lands are not generally fertile, however, produce

good crops. The valleys and bottom lands are very productive. There are extensive bodies of cypress in some portions of the county, and the whole county is well timbered—embracing all kinds of oak, ash, hickory, black walnut, etc. Corn, tobacco, and all cereals grow finely. Bog iron ore abundant. First rate winter range in the swamps, and good facilities for stock growing. Population in 1860, 7,942.

STONE COUNTY

Is situated in the southwestern part of the State, bordering on the Arkansas line—about three-fourths of the county timber land—ash, hickory, walnut and pine—the tillable land about equally divided between bottom and up-land. Corn, wheat, oats, Hungarian grass, hemp, tobacco, sugar-cane, timothy, cotton, and all kinds of fruit yield good returns. Native grapes grow in abundance. This county is well adapted to stock growing or raising fruit of all kinds. Excellent water power on the James Fork of White river, Crane creek and Flat creek. Grist mills, saw mills and carding machines needed. Some signs of lead ore, but no mines open yet. Climate healthy—land cheap. Good inducements for farmers and mechanics.

SULLIVAN COUNTY

Is situated in the north northeast part of the State, separated from the Iowa State line by Putnam county. The principal portion of the county is prairie, with an abundance of timber for all practical purposes. The soil is fertile and adapted to all purposes of agriculture,

horticulture and stock raising. The county is well watered, some of the streams affording water power. Stone coal is abundant, throughout the county. For particulars as to capabilities of the soil, see Grundy and Adair counties, adjoining, on the east and west. Population in 1860, 9,235.

TANEY COUNTY,

In the south southwest part of the State, bordering on the Arkansas line, is generally broken and hilly. It is watered by White river and numerous tributary creeks, some of which furnish water power. The surface is covered with forests of timber, consisting of oak, hickory and yellow pine, some of the latter attaining an immense size. The soil is better adapted to stock growing and fruit culture than to the ordinary agricultural pursuits. Both lead and copper are found in considerable quantities in the county, but no systematic mining done yet. There were, in March, 1865, 408,000 acres of land subject to entry, or to location under the Homestead law. Population in 1860, 3,540.

TEXAS COUNTY

Is situated in the south central part of the State. The surface of the country is generally hilly and broken, more particularly adapted to stock growing and the culture of fruit and grapes than for general farming purposes, the soil being generally thin and sterile. The county is heavily timbered with pines, oak, hickory, etc. The valleys of the streams, though narrow, are fertile, and produce good crops of most kinds of farm products.

There were in March, 1865, 153,000 acres of land subject to entry, at $1 25 per acre, in this county. Population in 1860, 6,071.

VERNON COUNTY

Is situated in the southwest part of the State, bounded on the west by the Kansas State line. The surface of the county is undulating, with a desirable division of prairie and timber land—the former predominating. The county is very well watered, the prairies and valleys furnishing extensive ranges for stock, and being remote from railroads, stock growing would probably prove the most profitable business that could be engaged in. The soil is very rich, and yields abundant crops of all the grains, grasses, fruits and vegetables that flourish in this latitude. Farmers and stockgrowers will find excellent land at very low prices, an intelligent and industrious people, and an abundance of coal, with indications of lead ore and Petroleum. Population in 1860, 4,920.

WARREN COUNTY

Is situated in the east central part of the State, on the north bank of the Missouri river. The face of the country is undulating—about one-fourth prairie, and the remainder timber land—the latter embracing the same varieties as those named in the description of St. Charles county, which joins it on the east. The soil is generally fertile, and yields good crops of wheat, barley, corn, oats, sorghum, tobacco, potatoes, hemp, flax, clover, grasses, and all kinds of fruit. The county is well watered with clear, cold springs and streams. An

abundance of excellent lime stone, and some indications of iron and lead. Stock growing would prove remunerative. Wool manufactories and tan yards are wanted. The town of Augusta offers superior inducements for the location of a woolen factory. With the Missouri river on one side and North Missouri railroad through the county, good land at fair rates, so near to the best of markets, are inducements not to be overlooked.

WASHINGTON COUNTY,

The surface is generally hilly and broken, covered with forests of the different varieties of oak, white and black walnut, ash, mulberry, locust, linn, cherry, sugar-tree, buckeye, maple, pine, cedar, etc., but no poplar, beech or chesnut. There is no prairie in the county. The timber is not generally so good on the hills as on the bottom lands. North of Big River the land has a grey or marble appearance, with occasional exceptions, while on the south, the general surface is remarkably red, resembling some counties in Virginia. An immense body of fine timber, known as "Pine Ridge," extends about 25 miles east and west, with an average width of five miles, covered principally with most excellent pine timber—many of the trees two and three feet—a few nearly four feet in diameter, and upwards of 90 feet high, straight as an arrow. Several saw mills are in operation, and companies have recently established works, now in successful operation, for the manufacture of turpentine, rosin, etc., for which there is an almost unlimited demand at prices that will justify the establishing of several similar manufactories. There

is an abundance of excellent water-power. Wherever engaged in, farming has paid well. All kinds of grain grow well in proper localities, and fruit yields abundantly. Stock growing is very profitable—ranges unlimited. This county is particularly noted for its mineral wealth. The first mining done in the State was in this county, and mining has been continued, almost uninterruptedly to the present time, and, though some of the old mines have been deserted, it is hardly probable that at any locality, the mineral has been exhausted. As high as 3,000,000 pounds of lead, per annum, have been made in this county, according to returns from the 14 furnaces then in operation. The county is traversed by the Iron Mountain Railroad, and affords superior inducements to capitalists or men of small means, who would make fortunes at mining or manufacturing.

WAYNE COUNTY

Is situated in the southeastern part of the State. The face of the country is broken—probably not more than one-third of the upland is tillable. About one-third bottom land. The timber consists of pine, oak, ash, sugar-tree, hickory, white and black walnut, etc. Corn, wheat, oats and tobacco yield well, and meadow grass is not excelled anywhere. Apples, plums, pears, grapes, all yield abundantly. Lead, copper, and some other minerals abound in the county. Grazing very good east of the St. Francois river, and on the border of the swamps in the south part of the county. Splendid water-power, and good openings for saw mills.

WEBSTER COUNTY

Is situated in the south central part of the State. The general features of the county are rugged and broken—well timbered with pines, oaks, hickory, maple, etc. The valleys and some of the uplands are fertile, and produce good crops of grain, and the hill sides and table lands are specially adapted to grape and fruit culture. Stock growing has proved more profitable than other branches of farming, and has received more attention. The Southwest Branch of the Pacific Railroad, soon to be completed, will traverse this county. Both iron and lead are found in this county. In March, 1865, there were 193,000 acres of unentered land in the county.

WORTH COUNTY,

Was recently formed from the northern part of Gentry county, bordering on the Iowa State line, in the northwestern part of the State. The face of the country is undulating and rolling—about one-third timber land, consisting of oak, walnut, hickory, maple, ash, elm, lynn, cottonwood, etc. The soil is generally fertile, and well adapted to the production of all kinds of grain, grasses, fruits and vegetables—except peaches, which have been unsuccessful. Excellent grazing county. Flouring mills and manufactories needed. Lots at the county-seat will be devoted to mechanics and manufacturers, who will bring capital and enterprise, and establish in business. Also an excellent site for a mill, will be donated to any one who will establish a mill or woolen factory.

WRIGHT COUNTY.

Situated in the southwestern part of the State, upon the high table lands of the Ozark range, this county presents a great variety of surfaces, from the level or moderately undulating prairie to the rugged hills and miniature mountains. The soil in the valleys and here and there on the uplands is fertile and produces very satisfactory crops. Farmers have raised good crops of hemp—say 1200 pounds to the acre; tobacco, 1,200; corn, 75 bushels, and other grains, grasses and vegetables in proportion. The gravelly portions of the upland are well adapted to fruit culture, and particularly favorable for grapes. Stock raising will always pay well. Lead ore has been found at numerous localities in the county, but no mines opened that have been reported. Population in 1860, 4,508.

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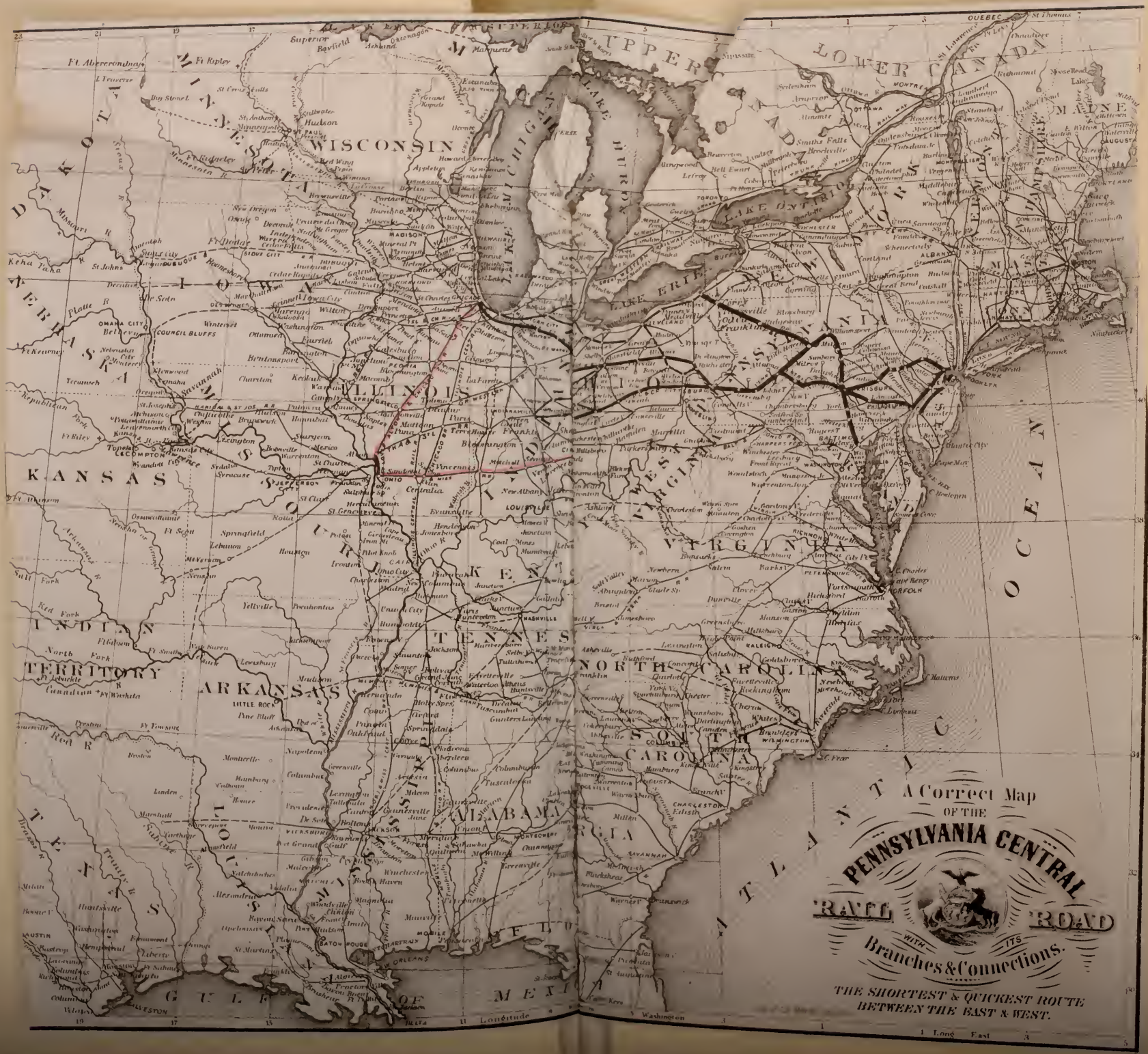
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